The Philanthropist.

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THE FINANCIAL POWER OF SLAVERY.

The substance of some remarks made at different times and places during a late tour in Ohio.

I regret that this sketch has been so long delayed, and is finally prepared under so many embarrassments—because I am sure that the thoughts thus inadequately set forth are eminently deserving the serious consideration of the American people at this time.

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I come now to consider slavery as the chief source of the commercial and financial evils under which the country is groaning. I will not now dwell on the financial evils of a fluctuating policy, such as slavery is continually demanding. It must be evident to the slightest observation, that *all* the great changes of policy, which have successfully involved in disaster each and every northern interest, have been introduced by the dictation of the Slave power.—And it is equally obvious that so long as slavery reigns by fomenting the strife of party at the North, *we never shall have a settled policy.* The slave holders are, at this moment, actually creating a new ferment at the North with regard to the tariff, that they may hold the balance of power and keep the North in subjection, and above all, prevent our uniting by constitutional means to put down the grand evil that eats out our vitals.

Slavery absorbs the available capital of the North, and thus creates periodical revulsions, each one more severe than the last.

We are all aware that it is "hard times" at present. Not an individual in the community who has not personal knowledge on this point.---What is 'hard times?' Why money is scarce. All agree in that. When money is scarce, and produce brings a low price, and a man cannot borrow of his neighbour to meet a pressing emergency, and every one feels embarrassed, and crippled, and poor, then it is "hard times." Well, it is "hard times" now, and money is scarce. What has become of the money? It is well known that we have had a longer career of industry and enterprise and peace. Our people have earned a vast amount of money in the last 15 years. And by the influence of advancing religion and morals, and the glorious temperance reformation, we were saving a great deal. The temperance society tended powerfully to the accumulation of wealth, by lessening the enormous waste of property which used to be occasioned by strong drink. We were really growing rich. The apparent prosperity of the years 1829-36, was very much of it real. It was a reliance on this cause, more than any thing else, that deceived my mind with regard to the real state of the country. I overlooked the drain, which was silently and rapidly carrying these accumulations of industry and economy where they could never be recovered. Had the free States been subject to no losses but those of their own extravagance, (great and foolish and criminal as that was,) none, nor all of the alleged causes of our present depression could have produced this deep and protracted embarrassment.

Our Available capital has been sunk.

There is a nice question in political economy which I will not undertake to settle, for I do not profess to be learned in these matters. What becomes of lost capital? It has puzzled wiser brains than mine. Some say it is sunk and annihilated; others, that it only has passed into other hands, where it may accumulate, or lie in a state of congestion for a while, but a change of times will set it all a going again without the annihilation of any portion. Let those decide who understand the course and operation of Asiatic cholera. Whether annihilated or not, it is lost to us, and, as I shall show, will never come back to those who have honestly earned it, but have now been deprived of it through the effect of slavery.

The Boston Daily Advertiser, the leading commercial paper of that city, had an article on the 6th of July last, from an able writer, who furnished a series of essays on the finances and currency of the country. The writer states that there has been a hundred millions of dollars of banking capital sunk in this country since the year 1836, estimating what remains at current prices; but he considers the actual loss much greater, because the stocks are in fact worth much less than they are now quoted. Then there is a loss to the country of fifteen or twenty millions in irredeemable bank notes. Then there are a hundred and fifty millions loaned to stockholders and directors, and spent in extravagance and speculation. Is it any wonder that we have hard times!

This vast amount of Capital is lost at the South.

I am not undertaking to give full and detailed information on this subject. Much of it is difficult to be come at, and much of it lies out of my ordinary track of inquiry. But ask any man of business in our cities where his capital is gone, and where his hopelessly irrecoverable debts are, and he will point to the South.—Go among the merchants or the manufacturers, and you will find one complaining of his ten thousand, and another of his hundred thousand, and another of his two or five hundred thousand dollars of southern debts. He would get along very well now, if it were not for that southern debt. And behind every one of these stands another class, who have sold goods, or lent money, or given their endorsement to others that have trusted their all to the South, and now cannot pay. And behind these another class, and another, and another, until there is hardly a remote hamlet in the free States that has not been directly or indirectly drained of its available capital by the southern debt. The writer above referred to, says that the Banks of Philadelphia have twenty-five millions of dollars of 'failed notes.' Probably this is within the truth. But nearly every dollar of this is, directly or indirectly, southern debt. Look at Newark. I was told, three years ago that the people of Newark had three millions of dollars at one time, of protested southern paper. I do not know that it is so but I know that the place has been most dreadfully impoverished and all in consequences of southern trade—that trade which they were so eager to preserve that they would trample on law and order to put down the discussion of slavery. Look at Philadelphia, her banks suspended and her business, for a long time thrown into desolation, and all through the "southern debt." What keeps down the price of the United States Bank stock? Its southern debt. What makes it uncertain whether that bank will resume payment in January—or break* Its immense southern debt—debt, of whose amount and condition the public have little means of judging.

Why Capital is sunk at the South?

It is a great step towards believing a novel truth, when we are able to see clearly that there are causes in existence, sufficient to account for the existence of the alleged fact. Let us inquire whether there are causes enough to afford a rational and satisfactory explanation of this state of things. I do not intend to show all the ways by which the available capital of the free States has been sunk in the slave States. But I can show that two or three of the [illegible] in the business of the country [illegible] and [illegible] were no adequate counteracting causes, I shall sufficiently establish my position.

1. The capital of the North as naturally flows to the South as water runs down hill—i. e. to fill up a vacuum below it. Eighty years ago, a great statesman, in the British Parliament, laid it down as an axiom in political economy, that planters are always in debt. The system of society in a slave holding community is such as to lead to the contraction of debt, which the system itself does not furnish the means of paying, and which must, therefore, be wiped off by periodical bankruptcies. The ill economy of slave labor is seen in a thousand particulars, the wastefulness of the slaves is exceeded only by the extravagance of the masters, while the social *rank* (!) which is generally conceded to him who exercises power over his fellow-men, is a passport to credit. So long as credit lasts and times are prosperous, the slave holder is a very good paymaster, but the general indebtedness is all the while increasing until a commercial crisis comes, to disclose the true state of things. There is, then, this difference between a slave holding and a free community. When a pressure comes upon a free people, they immediately begin to curtail their expenses and increase their products, they work harder and save more, wear the old coat, sell all they can, and buy nothing they can do without,—because they intend to pay their debts. The slave holders, on the contrary, always drive their producers, (the slaves,) to the utmost, and the time of high prices is especially the time of high pressure, and this makes the poor slave prey that cotton may be cheap. Consequently, when hard times come, the slave holder has no way to increase his products, and there is no way he can curtail the weekly peck of corn, and the yearly shirt and overalls which he expends upon his slaves. And as to his own expenses, it is of more importance to him to maintain his standing as a gentleman planter, that it is to pay the rascally shopkeepers, and, therefore, when a pressure comes, we do not see in the slave holding States any such calculations and efforts to pay the old debt, as are found in the free States. The sense of obligation to pay debts is essentially different between people who always live on the earnings of the poor; and those who have nothing but what they have earned by their own industry. The effect is, that in our commercial revulsions, there is a general calculation that the bulk of indebtedness from the free States will be paid, and that the bulk of the slave debt will be lost. The free expect to pay their debts, if it take years of toil and self-denial; the slave holder likes to pay debts if it is convenient, but to work and save to pay an old debt enters not into his thoughts. And since slavery does not, in fact, support itself as it goes along, it is of course, impossible that it should furnish the means of paying the old debt. Here is a history of any and every one of our commercial revulsions, so far as slavery is concerned.

2. Now, look at the next commercial period. The industry and economy produced by hard times among a free and moral people, naturally leads to an accumulation of capital, and, then, to an extension of credit. The productive power of free industry, aided by orderly habits and light taxes, has never yet been properly appreciated. And credit is as natural a concomitant of such a state of society as vegetation is of summer heat. Were such a community left to its own resources, its prosperity would be constant, and without any assignable limits. But, here we again find ourselves subject to the exhausting operations of slavery. "Our glorious union" makes the slave holder a fellow-countryman with us, and slavery one of the "institutions of the country." As soon, therefore, as capital begins to abound again, and credit grows easy, the slave holding States naturally avail themselves of it to contract new debts, and again absorb the capital, and crush the credit of the free, and then, produce another revulsion, leaving another batch of irrecoverable debts, and another set of bankrupt creditors, and another general collapse of the free States through the exhaustion of their capital. Who does not see that the repetition of this periodical process is as natural as the tides, and as well explained as that water runs down hill?

The Union of the free and slave States under our government—having "one constitution, one country and one destiny," naturally gives to slavery the control of our financial interests, as water seeks its level. The impoverishing tendency of slavery makes it a drain upon the capital of the North, let the financial policy of the general government be what it may. But,

3. This tendency of northern capital to the South is greatly increased by the existence of a "credit system." Observe the distinction between credit and a credit system. Credit is the natural growth of confidence, and when left to itself, is given to a man chiefly on the ground of his capital, talents for business, integrity, and facilities for doing business to advantage. Diminish or increase either of these, and you lessen or extend his credit in the same proportion.

A credit system, on the other hand, is an artificial policy of the government; either through a bank or some other device, which shall either pledge the public revenues or give a special sanction of the government, so as to increase the general amount of credit beyond its natural and unassisted growth. I am not now called to consider the question in the abstract, whether the credit system is ever a wise policy to be adopted by a free government. It may be that there are inherent evils in that system, which will always make it cost more than it comes to, in the long run. Or it may be, that a system which, as Mr. Webster says, would give "a savor of nationality" to credit, might be permanently beneficial in a country whose parts were governed by homogeneous institutions, and enriched throughout by the same kind of labor. Be that as it may, it is easy to see what in a mixed country, part depending on free labor and part on slave labor, a credit system answers the mere purpose of a sluice-way, to hasten the transfer of northern capital to fill up the emptiness of the South. The greater the general amount of credit in the community, the more easily and the more extensively will the slave sections obtain credit. And as it is a settled axiom that planters will always go in debt as far as they can, we easily see that the facilities of a credit system will be used to the utmost by them. And as they are not restricted, like the free, debt-paying States, by an old debt, nor governed at all by those strict-ideas of mercantile honor that prevail among business men, the deductions of reason coincide with the results of experience, in regard to the disastrous effects that must always follow from a credit system, so long as slavery remains. And when we add to this consideration, the fickleness of the Slave Power, and see how often it has changed the national policy we can compare the attempt to build up a credit system in this country to nothing so much as a co-partnership between two, beer-shops, one of which makes its own liquor and drinks none, and the other buys on credit and drinks both side. At length they grow tired of carrying the beer in buckets, and it is agreed to have a conducting pipe from one vat to the other, that shall keep them always on a level. This answers for a time, until, just about the time that the industrious man's stock is about to fail, the other gets drunk and knocks the bottom out. Seven times, at least, since the Federal Constitution was established, slavery has knocked the bottom out. The conclusion is, that a credit system must ever prove injurious to the country as long as slavery continues. Unite with us and put an end to slavery; and we shall be prepared to talk about a credit system and then, if the wisdom of a united people shall approve of it, we can have it permanent. But till then, it can neither be good nor lasting.

4. The equalizing of the exchanges has furnished an illustration of the necessary effects of an artificial system of financial relations between the free and slave states. The late United States Bank had a capital of 35 millions of dollars; a very small proportion being the property of slave holders. It also enjoyed the use of the national revenues as deposites, and received and disbursed all moneys of the United States. It had, moreover branches in most of the principal commercial towns. With all these facilities, and a credit greatly enhanced by the financial reputation of its president, Mr. Biddle undertook to equalize the exchanges between the different sections of the country. Exchange is the price paid for the transfer of money from one place to another.—It is a service rendered and has a proper measure of price, as much as carrying wheat to market has. The principal elements which enter into the calculation of the proper price of exchange are the distance and difficulty of transportation, the relation of supply and demand, and the risk arising among the parties drawing and drawn upon. Exchange, if left to itself, would ordinarily make some special allowance for this last consideration in the case of a slave holding community, because all experience shows that there is a much greater risk in doing business with slave holders. But the Bank, in equalizing exchanges, entirely disregarded this consideration, which is a part of the real expenses of the business, as much as the canal tolls are a part of the expenses of forwarding wheat. It follows, that the Bank must either make up this item out of the community, by its extra profits on some other branch of business, or it must make up the deficit out of its capital. In which way the Bank has, in fact, made it, whether out of its capital or its other profits, the stock-holders will probably know—*what they get their capital back!*

The effect of the credit system in producing the level between the two pools more speedily than could be done through the natural channels, is one of the most instructive subjects of study for our financiers and political economists. One pool is fed by the perennial spring of free labor; the other is trying to fill by the slow and reluctant percolation, through its sands, of slave labor enforced by the lash, but the waste by evaporation and the daily consumption is greater than the flow at the fountain. Our Union as one country leads to a transfer of waters to produce a level, through the natural channels of trade but the credit system cuts a wider and deeper sluice and hastens the result; and then slavery knocks the bottom out, and the whole is lost.

5. One effect of this false advantage which the credit system and equalizing exchanges give to the slaveholders, is that the North is not only drained of its own circulating capital—such as is naturally put at the hazard of trade, but is deprived of a large portion of its fixed capital, and even involved in a most burdensome foreign debt for resources which have been borrowed abroad to meet the deficiencies, occasioned by the irrecoverable Southern debt. So that a considerable time must elapse, before we begin to accumulate fresh capital from our own earnings, while we work hard and live close to pay the foreign debt in which slavery has involved us. Had the free states been caught by the late revulsion, subject to no difficulties but those resulting from their own speculation and extravagance, foolish and criminal as these were, we should ere this have had all our affairs settled, and business again in prosperous motion. It is the Southern Debt which hangs like a mill-stone upon our banks and our individual merchants and manufacturers, and no man can as yet foresee the end.

6. The equalizing of exchanges is doubtless one of the principal causes of the delusion under which our men of business have labored in regard to the stability and real value of Southern trade. Men of business found that they could get their paper cashed, or collect, receive and transmit funds, at the South, in Alabama or Mississippi at as low a rate as in Maine or Ohio; and as such men are little accustomed to look deeply into the causes of things, it is not strange that they should conclude that a southern trade should be relied on, for the long run, as being as stable and secure as trade with northern customers. The great "regulator" assumed it to be so, and why should they not follow? But a southern trade, so long as it remains good, is always a great deal more profitable than the northern trade, because slaveholders are so liberal, they never stand about prices; they never haggle for the half cent; they have a great many other things to attend to when they come to the North, besides chaffering for prices like the mere yankee; they must go to the theatres, and visit the Falls and the Springs, attend the races, &c., and so they tell the jobber to make up a good bill to such an amount, at his discretion, for which the southerner used to give his note at nine or twelve months, and the United States' Bank would cash it for a small per centage. This was such a delightful way to do business, that at one time it was almost impossible for a country trader from the North, to get any body to look at him. But the day of reckoning came, the northern notes at four and six months, are generally paid to the uttermost farthing, although with some delay, while the southern debt hangs between the bank and the merchants, a dead-weight that will probably sink them both.

7. Should it be objected, that the policy of the present administration, which has been aimed at the subversion of the credit system, has been taken up by men peculiarly subservient to the dictation of the slaveholders, I admit the fact. There cannot be a doubt that the anti-credit policy has been adopted at southern dictation, for the benefit of slavery. Senator Walker, of Mississippi, has laboriously demonstrated the advantage which the planters would realize by reducing the price of northern labor, so that they could buy cheap, while they thought the price of cotton would keep up, because the mart was on the other side of the Atlantic. But, fortunately, sin is always unlucky, and just as this notable scheme was on the point of consummation, the price of cotton went down too, and fell lower, in proportion, than the price of labor, so that, instead of controlling the trade of the world, as they boasted they should, they are broken down, helpless, and obliged to beg a market at any rate. And, now, we see the whole South turning around, with one consent, for Harrison and the credit system. The slaveholders find that they cannot get along but as they can obtain credit and so they are in favor of some new policy of "getting-in-debt made easy."

But if, contrary to all present appearances, the Whigs should fail of obtaining power, there can be no doubt that the slaveholders will contrive some other way to gain an advantage. They will make the independent treasury serve their turn; and why should they not? Let it be remembered, that if the national treasures are placed in banks, slavery governs the banks; and if they are placed in government chests, *slavery keeps the key!* As a most enlightened and honest statesman once said. "Why should we dispute about the best way to prevent the union of purse and sword in the hands of the President, while *slavery gets both purse and sword and the president too?*"

8. The great drain of northern capital to the South, to supply the ordinary defalcations of slavery has been enhanced by the demands of the Domestic Slave Trade.

The extent of this trade in human souls cannot be fully ascertained until Congress shall prepare to exercise its constitutional powers by instituting a legal inquiry and requiring a return. Some idea of the whole may be formed, however, from a statement made by a man of business purposes, in the U. States Gazette, a leading commercial paper of Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1840. The writer declares that upwards of forty thousand slaves were imported from the North into the single State of Mississippi, during the year 1836 alone; that in three years the slaves of that State increased 100,000, and that the debt incurred by the planters in those three years for slaves alone was ninety millions of dollars, the greater part secured by mortgage on the plantations and negroes. This trade was carried on by the aid of northern capital. Northern banks and brokers were involved, the U. States Bank was involved, numerous banks were started in the South-west on northern capital, the States themselves contracted loans to a vast amount to aid these banks, the dividends were astonishingly large, every body wanted stock in the Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Brandon and other S. W. Banks, never was trade so vast and so profitable, until the bubble burst, and all that capital is gone, sunk, irrecoverable. The South has nothing to show for it.—Whether the State stocks will ever be paid, will be known in a few years. The bank stock is gone.

9. If any person should still be incredulous as to the fact that slavery is the chief cause of our present commercial embarrassments, let him look at this domestic slave-trade in another light and he will see that its demands are enormous, while its results present nothing but loss. Compare, for instance, two States in which there was a large section of country thrown open to settlement about the same time, by the removal of the Indians and other causes—Illinois and Mississippi. Each of these States received an accession to its laboring population, in the course of three or four years prior to 1837, of about 100,000 souls—all devoted to agriculture. The hundred thousand people that removed from the old States of the North to till the fat and virgin soil of Illinois, cost for removal not exceeding one hundred dollars on an average. And even this was paid, not by Illinois, but out of their own former earnings. I will leave out of view the circumstance that very many of them arrived outside [illegible], and the other fact, that by the general understanding one of these laborers is actually worth for productive industry, two such as are taken to the South.

Look now at Mississippi. Her hundred thousand laborers were brought from the slave-breeding States, at a cost of a *thousand dollars* a piece, or a total of one hundred millions of dollars. Now observe, that for this expenditure, the State of Mississippi has nothing to show but a laboring population of a hundred thousand persons. The individuals who sold these persons as property may call themselves the richer. That question I will not now argue. But it is plain on the face of it, that the addition to the wealth-producing power of the State is nothing but the strength of these laborers—the very same thing that Illinois got for nothing, with money in pocket to boot.—Now, do you not see, that for any State to expend a hundred millions of dollars merely to remove her laborers to the soil must be ruinous? Suppose the State of New York were to do it, with all her surplus capital, she would stagger and reel into bankruptcy. But Mississippi was a new State, and had no available capital, no roads, no canals, no cities filled with surplus wealth, she raised no provision for all this swelling population; she manufactured no clothes, or tools, or carriages—all was to be bought and paid for, at the dearest rate, and all to be done with capital from abroad. And when it was all done, she had nothing to show for it, that was available in the world's market to raise the money from. The "union," the "compromises of the constitution," the delusive dreams of "southern trade," and the maddening war cry of "amalgamation," blinded the men of the North to furnish first all their own surplus capital, and, then, all they could borrow on either side of the ocean; but, all would not suffice to meet such a drain—to fill such a bottomless gulf, and *all is lost together.*

10. To this result, the old United States Bank contributed all it could. The *pet-bank* system, and the encouragement given by Gen. Jackson and his friends to the formation of numerous State Banks, with vast capitals, (—all borrowed of course, at the North—) swelled the tide still wider and deeper. The distribution of the surplus revenue sent on another surge. In what way the sub-treasury system has helped, I do not exactly see, though from the eagerness of the S. W. representatives in its favor and the general servility of the administration party, I have no doubt it was largely calculated upon for this purpose. Southern trade, politics, prejudice, every thing favored, and the wealth of the North was drained dry and poured along these various channels, into the deep gulf which slavery has dug—and which has no bottom. It realized the prophetic description of those God-cursed fools who earned money to put into a bag with holes. That is where our northern capital went, and every remote hamlet in the free States is the poorer for it. It is gone—and gone forever. Mr. Van Buren's Independent Treasury, with nothing in it, cannot bring it back. General Harrison, with his Credit System, whatever it may be, cannot bring back that lost wealth, which slavery has squandered. Neither a northern man with southern principles, nor one with all sorts of principles, on the subject of slavery, can restore our lost capital.—Free industry, enterprise and economy can go to work and produce it again, and they doubtless will do it. But so long as slavery governs the public policy, the slaveholders will again and again find means to transfer these accumulations of free labor to supply the constant deficiences of their own miserable system.

11. There are therefore two things essential to the deliverance of the free industry of the North from this intolerable burthen, of supporting slavery and enduring these perilous revulsions and bankruptcies. One is, to develope the true nature of slavery, as an element of our domestic fiscal economy, so that our merchants and manufacturers will understand the danger of carrying on a southern trade. But this the abolitionists have been doing for five years, and yet no one has heeded it. Notwithstanding the calamities of the last three years, the merchants and manufacturers of Philadelphia, of New York, of Newark, of Connecticut, of Rhode Island and Boston, are as blind and deaf on the subject of slavery, and as decidedly opposed to Anti-slavery meetings and agitations, as they were in the palmy days of 1835.—You cannot get them to take any Anti-slavery newspaper. The commercial and political papers, which are at once the organ and index of public sentiment in the trading classes, are as dumb as ever on the subject of Southern Trade. Which of them has developed, with any degree of fairness, the prosperity of trade which has grown out of Emancipation in the West Indies? How few have even published the facts in regard to the indebtedness of the State of Mississippi for slaves. And where is one that has traced the irretrievable bankruptcy of the South West to its true cause? The New Whig, in the hands of one of the most talented editors in the Union, ventured to make a few comments on the Mississippi article last winter, and in a month the editor was driven from his post, and the paper crushed, by the party said so often to be "most favorable to liberty," and certainly embracing a large share of the commercial and manufacturing interest.

As I was passing through Newark last winter, on my return from the annual meeting of the New Jersey A. S. Society, at Trenton, I called on my friend, the editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser, a gentleman deserving of the high respect he enjoys, as a man, a scholar and an editor—the organ of the trading interest of Newark. It happened that I had in my hand a resolution adopted by the Society, giving a brief summary of the Slave power according to the Federal Ratio, which I showed him, and also a copy of the Philadelphia article respecting the slave debt of Mississippi. He was greatly struck with them both, begged a copy of the resolution, which I transcribed at considerable personal inconvenience, on his promise to print it, and said the other was a subject of great importance to the people of Newark, as they had immense debts in Mississippi, and he should copy it without delay. Well, the piece on the Federal Ratio was never published, and the Mississippi article not until a week or two had elapsed in the Emancipator, thence copied into the Evangelist, and then published in the Commercial Advertiser and Journal of Commerce. This well illustrates the probability there is that more information respecting the commercial influences of slavery is likely to keep our commercial community from being again caught by the snare of southern trade.

One reason is, that both commerce and slavery are so intimately mixed up with politics, and hence the political influence tends to keep up the commercial delusion.—We shall never get the commercial community to read or to think on the subject, until the question can be made to present itself at the ballot box and the opposers of slavery become the arbiters of destiny to political aspirants. This is one reason why we must have—

In the second place, a direct resistance to the political domination of the Slave Power. Mere complaining of its injustice will not answer. The North has always complained of the slave representation which gives to the slavocracy this undue advantage:—and always yielded implicitly to the demands arising from it. Senator Davis, years ago, complained that slavery dictated all national appointments; and then Senator Davis yields his support to a party and a Presidential ticket, as thoroughly devoted to slavery as any that was ever presented to the people. Mr. John Quincy Adams complained that, in speaking on slavery, he had to address a Speaker who was a slaveholder; and next time he was called to vote for Speaker, voted for John Bell, and then for Hunter, both slaveholders.

Neither will bold denunciation serve the purpose.—There was a time when the slaveholders shrunk from the bold denunciations which were thrown out against their system, by Adams, Slade and others. But since they have learned that all these men will vote as slaveholders dictate, little do they care for denunciations.—"Let them harangue, if it will gratify them, and keep them in the ranks when they come to vote."

The resistance must come to the *ballot box.* There is where we have to meet slavery, face to face. Nearly twenty years ago, an intelligent friend told me that the real secret of the southern movements in politics was to *stave off* the question of slavery. The slaveholders have succeeded so far—they will probably succeed once more, at the present election; but let us take the regular means to bring our principles to the ballot box this year, and they never will stave it off again. Before another term comes round, the whole nation will see that the great question is, and long has been whether the Federal Government shall be administered for the good of the world and the preservation of liberty, or for the good of a handful of slaveholders and the strengthening of slavery.

FREEMEN OF THE NORTH—WHAT IS YOUR DECREE?

* The bank has at last broken down under its Southern debt.

SLAVE POWER IN WISCONSIN.

The following excellent article from the Genius of Liberty furnishes another revelation of the all-grasping, never-slumbering ambition of the Slave Power. It is worthy an attentive perusal.

"WISCONSIN.—We have copied from the Philanthropist the communication of Mr. DYER, complaining of the instrusions of the slavocracy into that territory.

From the earliest settlement of the north-western country, the Slave Power has held and exercised a controlling influence over that vast region, especially that part of it bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries. The best means of access to it being from the South, its first settlers and Indian traders approached from that direction; and this circumstance has given to a considerable portion of the inhabitants of the country a character and tinge, which it will require many years to eradicate or change. Those Indian traders being generally men of easy virtue, adopted, on their arrival in the Indian country, the system and practice of crawfortizing, as they had, before they left Kentucky and other slaveholding States, been in the habit of johnsonizing.

Previously to the year 1829, there were no white inhabitants in the country not engaged in the Indian trade, excepting a few at Prairie du Chien, and the places where the towns of Galena and Dubuque now stand, at which the mining of lead ore and smelting had been commenced on a small scale. Among the latter, was the late Dr. Samuel C. Muir, of Galena, a native of Virginia, and a very intelligent and accomplished man, who for some domestic misfortune, it was said, had exiled himself from civilized society.

About this period, a mining expedition was undertaken by Col. James Johnson, of Kentucky, a brother of the late Vice President, who ascended the river in a keel boat from St. Louis, with the implements and hands necessary to the prosecution of the business. He landed at the head of navigation on Fever river, (now Galena,) and commenced operations. During the season he was there, an expedition was fitted out from Edwardsville, consisting of eight men on horse-back, with pack-horses for the conveyance of provisions. Their object was to explore the country in search of lead ore, with a view, if successful, to the commencement of the lead business. They soon, however, returned, disappointed and disheartened; and reported that the rapid fortunes said to await those who ventured into that wilderness, were all illusive; that Col. Johnson occupied the only spot in the country, capable of producing lead, and that was not worth much. One of the eight men composing this expedition, was Ebenezer Brigham, Esq. who several years afterwards returned to the mining country, and settled at the Blue Mound, where he proved to be one of the most fortunate adventurers in that region. He is now, or was lately, a member of the Legislative Council of the Territory.

Col. Johnson descended the Mississippi in the fall of the same year that he ascended, with what lead he he had been enabled to make. He was dissatisfied with the avails of his labor, and did not again renew the business.

From this time but little was heard from the lead mines, or of mining, until about the year 1826, when, from the reports of some successful operations, the lead fever commenced and raged intensely until 1829, when from the great quantity of lead produced, together with large importations, the price fell from four and five dollars, to one dollar and twenty-five cents per hundred pounds. This produced general distress and stagnation of business at the mines, which lasted about two years, when the price again advanced, and with it the business and prosperity of the country.

As these mines were situated on the public lands, not in market, the government adopted the plan of renting them to individuals, for a tenth part of the lead produced. To secure and collect this rent, a single agent was appointed, who continued in office until the change of the administration, in March, 1829; when, although the business was on the decline, a superintendent were appointed, and several sub-agents stationed at different points in the district, to collect this ten per cent. rent; at the same time, for all legitimate purposes, one agent and clerk could as well have done the business.

These superintendents and agents, by their rules and regulations, or their practice under them, seemed to hold the destiny of the individual miners, in their hands; and they, so far as the interests of the administration were concerned, controlled the political action of that section of the country.

Such, under a slavocratic influence, was the commencement of the settlement of the northwestern corner of this State, and the western counties in the Territory of Wisconsin.

It would seem that the officers of a northern Territory, destined to be free, or a due portion of them, would be selected from the citizens of the northern or free States. But such has not been the case in regard to the Territories of Michigan and Wisconsin, during the last eight or ten years. In the former a youth of Kentucky was appointed Secretary, the second territorial officer, and afterwards promoted to the gubernatorial chair. This man was a nephew of Postmaster General Barry, a Kentuckian. John Norvell, a Kentucky editor and printer, and a protege of the said Mr. Barry, was appointed Postmaster at Detroit. Some old Indian traders at the latter place were also emigrants from Kentucky. These, with the Governor and Postmaster, had an influence in the Territory sufficient to secure it to the Slave Power on its becoming a State. Mr. Norvell was one of the first pair of Senators sent to Congress from the State when he showed his fidelity by lending his aid, on all occasions presented, to gag the mouths of northern freemen; and at the session just closed, voted to exclude persons of color from the benefit of the pre-emption bill which passed the Senate. He is now superseded by Mr. Woodbridge, who, it is hoped, will represent the rights and interests of Michigan, and not those of Kentucky or Virginia.

On the formation of Wisconsin into a separate Territory the Slave Power was watchful of its prerogatives and the Governor, Secretary, and Chief Justice were selected accordingly from the South.

Such being the facts and circumstances, Mr. Dyer will, we think, cease to feel surprised at the state of things which he describes. If the people of Wisconsin do not intend to submit peaceably to the slavocracy, they cannot begin too early to resist it. If they would banish slavery or prevent its entrance, et them organize anti-slavery societies, and act in concert. The friends of freedom, we must presume, can out-vote the friends of slavery in that Territory; and the people have the privilege of electing their own Legislature.—If, then, they continue to be run over by the few slavocrats now scattered among them, they can blame none but themselves for it.

For the Philanthropist.

PRAYER.

"Who will pray for the slave?" We have agents to *speak* for the slave, but who shall *pray* for him? We have editors and others to write for the slave—but who shall *pray* for him? We have societies, and multiplying hosts to labor for the slave—but who shall *pray* for him? We have ministers—a few of them, thank God, who dare to preach for the slave—but who shall *pray* for him? We have statesmen, here and there one, who pleads for the slave—but who shall *pray* for him?

My heart rejoiced, when I saw the article from our esteemed friend Dr. Brisbane, recommending a state anti-slavery prayer meeting. I said surely abolitionists will respond, "let us call a holy convention to *pray for the slave.* Aye and for the *slave-holder too.*" Such a meeting I believe would be attended by the most happy results. If our oppressed brethren are ever delivered it must be by the same hand that led forth the children of Israel from their bondage. Let us remember, "thus saith the Lord God, I will yet for this be inquired of by the house of Israel to do it for them." I think such a meeting would unite the hearts of abolitionists. Again, it would alarm the oppressor. The poet says, "Satan trembles when he sees, the weakest saint upon his knees." Would not slave-holding tremble to see *five hundred Ohio abolitionists on their knees pleading for the slave?* It is said of Mary, Queen Scots, that she feared the prayers of JOHN KNOX, more than she feared the power of all her enemies. Are there no men in Ohio whose prayers shall make Southern oppressors tremble? County anti-slavery prayer meetings have been held in N. Y. with the happiest effects. I think I speak the language of many here when—say, let us have county and state prayer meetings to pray for the slave and the slaveholder.

A. D. BARBER.

For the Philanthropist.

A HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

On the last evening of March, a cruel outrage was committed at Ripley on the person of a colored man. A poor old widow woman a short time since procured several of her white friends to become her security for five hundred dollars, which she borrowed to purchase her daughter's husband out of Slavery. The purchase was made, and the man with his wife and children came to Ripley, where the mother resided, in order to help her make the five hundred dollars she had borrowed. The man hired himself to a respectable citizen of Ripley. Two fellows, of the baser sort, of which Ripley, notwithstanding its good character, has a few, were moved with envy at seeing a colored man doing well, and laid a plot to destroy him. They agreed between themselves that in passing him, one would push the other against him, and thus make an occasion of beating him. They were overheard making the plot. They carried it into execution, and one of them threw a brickbat, and knocked the colored man down, and then took one in his hand and beat him on the head with it in a most shocking manner. His skull is broken, and his head is cruelly mangled. In this condition he was borne home, to his hopeless wife and children and widowed mother-in-law who had pledged more than her all to liberate him from bondage. The colored man sustains as good a character as any other man. There is reason to believe that he is truly a christian. All this cruel treatment he endured because he has a black skin. He gave the vile wretches no cause of offence,—he never did them the least injury. It is hoped that he will recover, but it is yet uncertain. He has in a high degree the sympathy of the citizens in general and due efforts have been made to redress the injury done him, so far as it can be done by legal process, but the wretch who perpetrated the crime has no property, and, of course, can bid defiance to law, unless the man should die of his wounds. These hateful and grovelling wretches but carried into practice the spirit of hatred to colored people so prevalent among many of the better class of society; and they are but a looking glass in which many respectable people may see a picture of their own hearts.

A Citizen of Ripley.

For the Philanthropist.

DOINGS IN IOWA.

At a meeting of the citizens of Salem and vicinity, held according to previous notice, in Friends' Meeting House, on the 6th of 2nd month, 1841, for the purpose of organizing an Anti-slavery Society, on motion, Stephen Hall was appointed President, and Aaron Street, jr., Secretary. After a short address by the President, explaining the objects of the meeting, the following resolutions were offered and adopted, the first with one dissenting vote, the second by a unanimous vote.

1st. *Resolved,* That existing circumstances, require the establishment of an Anti-slavery Society, in this place.

2d. That slavery as it exists in these United States, is a crying sin, and an outrage upon every principle of humanity; and that, therefore, its universal and immediate abolition, ought to call forth the energetic action of every true friends of the Christian religion, and lover of his species.

The following Constitution was then offered, read and adopted by a unanimous vote.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, the Declaration of American Independence asserts that "it is a self-evident truth, that all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" and we believe that this political axiom is based upon the Holy Scriptures, which declare that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell upon all the face of the earth,"—and which require "all mankind to love their neighbors as themselves,"—and as nearly three millions of the people of this country are held in cruel bondage by their fellow-countrymen,—and as the practice of buying and selling human beings prevails to an alarming extent,—and as every man, without respect to color, is entitled to equality of rights, on the soil of his birth and residence,—and as the prejudice against color, which exists in this country, is sinful in the sight of God, and should be immediately repented of; we owe it to the oppressed, to the oppressors, to our country, to the world, and to our Creator, to do all that is in our power, by lawful means, to bring about the extinction of slavery. We do hereby agree, with a prayerful reliance on Divine aid, to form ourselves into a united body, to labor in the ability which God giveth, for the repeal of the oppressive laws of our country, and for the final overthrow of slavery in all its branches and bearings; and to be governed by the following

CONSTITUTION.

[*Constitution as Usual.*]

The signature of 23 persons were then obtained. It was then Resolved, That a committee be appointed to forward to the next meeting names for officers, for this society the ensuing year. Also,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether the Salem Anti-slavery Library can be procured to be under the control of this Society, and report to next meeting.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet on the 7th day, the 13th of this month, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at this place.

2nd month, 13th, 1841. According to adjournment the meeting convened with Stephen Hall in the chair. The constitution was then

read, and received an addition of seven signers. The committee to produce to this meeting names for officers, proposed the following, who were all elected, to wit: Stephen Hall, President; Samuel Maddock, Vice President; Aaron Street, jr., Recording Secretary; John H. Fisher, Corresponding Secretary; Timothy Weddifield, Treasurer; Samuel Kellum, Matthew Almond, John Lewellin, Franklin Street, Phoebe Pidgeon, Hannah D. Maxwell, and Anna Kellum, Executive Committee.

The committee to inquire about the Library, &c., not being prepared to give a full report, are continued to the care of the subject, & to report to the next meeting. The following resolution was then offered and adopted, and nine dollars raised accordingly.

Resolved, That this meeting raise by free subscription funds to procure one copy of each of the followed named periodicals, for gratuitous circulation, to wit: the Philanthropist of Cincinnati, the Protectionist and Free Labor Advocate of New Garden, Ia., the Pennsylvania Freeman of Philadelphia, and the Emancipator of New York.

The subject of abolitionists giving a preference to free labor products, over those of slave labor, was introduced by reading an extract from the Annual Report to the American Free Produce Association, and the subject was recommended to the attention of the Executive Committee. The following resolutions were then offered and adopted.

1st. *Resolved*, That the meetings of this Society shall be open to free discussion upon the subject of slavery, abolition, and colonization in their various bearings, and that objections be solicited, and may be presented to any meeting of the Society in writing, when the objector will appear to sustain them.

2nd. *Resolved*, That regular meetings of this Society be convened on the 2d 9th day in each month, 11 o'clock, A. M., and public notice be given thereof by the Secretary.

3d. *Resolved*, That this Society adopt the motto of Thomas Clarkson, that is, never to return railing for railing.

4th. *Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to forward the proceedings of this meeting with the Constitution of this Society, to the editors of the different periodicals that we propose taking for gratuitous circulation, and to the Editor of the Hawk eye of Burlington for publication, and at the same time send for said periodicals.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet in future according to the resolution on that subject.

STEPHEN HALL, *Pres.*

AARON STREET, jr., *Sec.*

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI,

Wednesday Morning, April 21, 1841.

CONVENTION IN THIS COUNTY.

We hope our friends in the city and county are looking forward to the Convention at Mt Pleasant, in this county. It will be held three weeks from to-day. Abolitionists from neighboring counties are invited to attend. Several of our friends in Clinton have resolved to be present.

Among the speakers who have engaged to attend, we may mention, Messrs. Blanchard, Channing, Thomas and Morris.

Let every anti-slavery man in the county, make arrangements so as to be able to leave his business for at least one day—for depend upon it, we shall have a grand meeting. The city of course will send up its delegates in crowds.

DR. BRISBANE.

Dr. Brisbane is now on a tour in the East soliciting funds to enable his people to complete their new church. We wish him abundant success. When the Doctor's church shall be finished, that and Mr. Blanchard's will be the only churches open to the discussion of slavery in the city of Cincinnati. This information, we doubt not, will open to him both the hearts and purses of our Eastern friends.

OUR ANNIVERSARY.

Six weeks from to-day will be held our State Anniversary. We would keep this important meeting before the minds of Abolitionists. When we tell them, that the question will be distinctly presented to them—"Shall the state organization be maintained or not? we say enough to bring out every man and woman who has any soul in our enterprise, and can possibly leave home.

The Executive Committee would be exceedingly happy to devote their services, as heretofore, without money or price, to the furtherance of the cause, but without the means, they can do nothing.

It will be, we predict, a decisive meeting—let all attend who can. We would respectfully request those editors who have published our notice to continue it from time to time till the Anniversary: and it would be gratifying, if all the anti-slavery papers would use strong efforts to prevail on abolitionists to turn out largely.

AMISTAD CAPTIVES.

We had intended to publish Lewis Tappan's account of the troubles encountered in the attempt to procure the liberation of the girls of the Amistad captives, whom the jailor wished to detain in his own service; but we have no room. Suffice it to say, that the attempt succeeded.—Pro-slavery is no match for the patience, resolution and tact of Lewis Tappan.

INDEPENDENT ABOLITION.

Independent abolition is gaining ground in the East. In most of the states they are busy holding conventions. Last fall in New Hampshire there were but 111 votes on the liberty ticket. During the last election, there were 2000.

What are abolitionists in Ohio doing? will they not begin to hold their conventions, and rally their forces? New York is going ahead nobly. What have we gained in Ohio? what disgraceful statute has been repealed? Shall we have another legislature like the last? In this county, we propose holding a political anti-slavery convention some time in June. When shall the state convention be held? Come friends, let us not only think about acting, but *act at once.*

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

Last week, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, we had the pleasure of listening to addresses in Mr. Blanchard's church, from Mr. Thomas of Hamilton. His great topic was the degeneracy of both church and state on the subject of slavery. It was handled in a masterly manner and with great spirit.

Thursday evening was shared between Mr. Thomas and Mr. Channing, the latter of whom gave us an interesting view of the comparative effects of slave-labor and free-labor on the prosperity of the country, and spoke eloquently on the duties of the American citizens in relation to slavery. We are under many obligations to Mr. Thomas: we wish he could be prevailed on to take an agency for the society.

SLAVE STATES AND FREE STATES.

The following abstract of the Agricultural Statistics of the United States is taken from the Philadelphia American. In a note the American remarks that the aggregate of the statistics of Michigan is not yet prepared. Fortunately, we are able to supply the deficiency, having in our possession the returns from that state. We have also taken the liberty of altering the arrangement of the states, so as to have all the free ones follow each other, for the sake of a more easy comparison with the slave states. The table is exceedingly interesting and important, and we advise the reader to lay it up for future use. Our own state figures largely, and is a noble illustration of what a rich soil, fine climate, and the untrammeled energies of *free labor* can accomplish.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMPILED FROM THE RETURNS OF THE MARSHALS FOR TAKING THE SIXTH CENSUS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Bushels of WHEAT.	Bushels of RYE.	Bushels of INDIAN CORN.	Bushels of OATS.	Bushels of BUCKWHEAT.	Bushels of BARLEY.	Bushels of POTATOES.	HORSES and MULES.	NEAT CATTLE.	SHEEP.	SWINE.	Pounds of WOOL.	Value of POULTRY.	Tons of HAY.	Tons of HEMP and FLAX.	Pounds of TOBACCO gathered.	Pounds of COTTON gathered.	Pounds of SILK COCOONS.	Pounds of SUGAR made.	Value of products of the DAIRY.	Value of products of the ORCHARD.	Gallons of WINE made.	Value of LUMBER produced.	Bls. PITCH, TAR, turpentine, ROSIN.
Maine*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hampshire*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio (a)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan§	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin Territory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa Territory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(a) Shelby county since received	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Carolina†	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky‡	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alabama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida Territory‖	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
District of Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*The returns of the States marked thus, (*) have been corrected. The statistics from the remainder of the States and Territories are not yet examined. †The aggregate not yet made. ‡Statistics not yet received. §Aggregate not made. No return from Middle Florida. ‖Some of the Marshals have returned pounds of Ginned Cotton, others in the seed.

TOTALS—A COMPARISON.

That the reader may see at a glance the comparative condition of the free and slave states, as it regards agricultural values, we have prepared the following tables. He will bear in mind, of course, that the returns from Kentucky and North Carolina are not given. When made, they will considerably affect the proportions of the totals, so far as corn, hemp, tobacco, live stock, lumber, pitch, tar, turpentine &c. are concerned.

	Free States.		Slave States.
	Bshls.		*Bshls.*
Wheat,	52,091,298½	5[illegible],081,297½	22,8[illegible]2 61
Rye,	14,294,866	11,274,826	2,784,751
Corn,	123,031,959		17[illegible],0[illegible]3,486
Oats,	79,514,756		31,578,613
Buckwheat,	6,790,372		3[illegible],438
Barley,	3,885,274		68,920
Potatoes,	86,660,529		45,320,910
	Tons.		*Tons.*
Hay,	9,174,088		0,578,3[illegible]2
Hemp & Flax	682,381½		0,159,[illegible]5½
	Lb.		*Lb.*
Wool,	21,254,306		5,8[illegible],1[illegible]3
Slk. Cocoons,	313,149		15,9[illegible]0
Tobacco	9,181,173		68,897,710
Cotton,	200,169		1[illegible],64,360,616
Sugar,	30,173,142		[illegible]51,382,712
	No.		*No.*
Horses, Mules	2,036,026		1,10[illegible],365
Neat Cattle	8,117,746		[illegible],195,[illegible]87
Sheep	15,652,416		[illegible],5[illegible]2,450
Swine	10,212,209		10,[illegible],509
	Value.		*Value.*
Poultry,	6,517,151[illegible]		4,461,[illegible]8
Products of the Dairy	29,036,500		5,121,9[illegible]
Products of the Orchard	5,738,658		1,337,[illegible]88
Lumber	9,109,046		2,294,[illegible]37
Pitch, turpentine &c.	10,989		24,32[illegible]
	Gals.		*Gals.*
Wine.	219,431		67,[illegible]95

A few remarks may be profitable.

1. There is rather more swine in the slave-states than free: considerably more corn, and pitch, turpentine &c.; a great deal more sugar and tobacco, and infinitely more cotton. With these exceptions, the agricultural products of the free, are far greater in amount than those of the slave-states.

2. If any one will take the trouble to calculate the values of the different products, he will find a large balance in favor of the non-slaveholding states, not less perhaps than $100,000,000. From this we may learn how much better it is to direct the labor of a country so as to bring out all its capabilities, than to concentrate it upon the culture of a few staples. Variety of production is necessary to wealth and independence.

3. Notwithstanding far less in amount and value is raised in the southern states, they occupy an area nearly one third larger than that of the free states, containing 170,524 square miles more than they; their soil is generally more fertile; their mineral wealth is greater, and their climate, some few localities excepted, is peculiarly genial. No reason can be assigned why they do not *produce* more, than that they are cursed by SLAVE LABOR.

4. But only a part of the picture has been presented. While with nearly one third more territory, the slave-states *produce* far less than the free, their *manufactures* and *commerce* are comparatively nothing. On the contrary, agricultural productions are but a part of the wealth of the free states—the *manufactures* and *commerce* of many of them yielding more value, than their agriculture! Taking all these elements together, no calculation, we presume, can reach the real wealth of these states.—But, when you have summed up the agricultural products of the slave-states, with some inconsiderable exceptions, you have told their riches. What an illustration have we here of the prodigious worth of free labor when compared with slave labor!

5. Let us notice a few particulars.

Much noise is made about the tobacco-interest. Grand conventions and spirited movements in promotion of it, we hear of frequently. It is even debated whether a cotton or tobacco minister shall be sent to a foreign court.—The article itself is a noisome weed, deleterious in its influences, answers in fact no good purpose, but wastes the money and juices of those who use it. But, *it is grown chiefly by the slaveholder*—it must therefore be treated with respect—tobacco-planting must be regarded as a grand interest, one of the regulators of national policy. Well—what is its value?—Compare it with the wheat-interest of the free states—and wheat, we know, is rather useful on the whole. The value of the wheat raised in the free states as you may calculate from the tables above, is seven or eight times as great as that of all the tobacco of the slave-region, and over one third more than that of all the wheat and tobacco together of the slave-states; and yet who hears any thing said about the wheat-interest? What has Government done to promote it? Nothing.

The *sugar-planter*—who does not recognize the *sugar-planter*, as a little lord, somewhat of a grandee? He raises sugar by *slave-labor*—this is his patent to nobility—this, his title to the special favor of government. Suppose we talk of the *oats-sower*, or the *potatoe-raiser*?—titles. indeed, not particularly euphonic, but still distinguishing more productive classes than that of the *sugar-planter*. In the above table, the amount of sugar is set down at 252,282,762 lbs., which, at 5½ cts., is worth $13,135,627,20, a less value than that of the *oats* raised in the free states, which cannot be put at less than $15,000,000; or that of the potatoes, which may be estimated at $20,000,000!—And yet, to hear our southern friends talk, a stranger might be led to suppose that there was nothing in the country worth naming, but tobacco, sugar and cotton.

A word as to cotton. This, we know, is the great favorite staple with government, before the interests of which every thing must bend or break. Suppose we tell the planter, who points to the number of his cotton bales as a good and sufficient reasons why he should give us our presidents and prescribe the policy of the Government, that the *horse and mule* interest at the North is as valuable as the cotton interest of the South—will he be offended? Has he never thought of the *hay*-interest? Senator Wickliffe's story about grass 6 inches high, and 200 lb. crops, to the contrary notwithstanding, it is the fact, that we raise hay enough in a free states to buy a good part of all the cotton produce of the South. The planter must pardon us for alluding to so plebeian an article as hay. For, if it does not regulate exchange between Great Britain and the United States, it has much to do in regulating the exchange between the [illegible] and [illegible] mate worlds: if it does not set machineries of human invention to work, it supplies [illegible] of a different order: from whose working, come butter, beef, & many other [illegible] too numerous to name. The [illegible] show in the slave states, 578,332 tons of hay; in the free, 9,174,088. This at $7 a ton, low enough certainly, gives $64,218,616. The vaunted cotton of the whole South amounts to 1,064,360,616 lbs. which at 8cts a lb. is worth $85,148,849,20. or only about as much as the hay and potatoes of the free states!

6. Another advantage [illegible] of the free states, or rather of free labor. The variety of their crops prevents the [illegible] of their soil.—There is no reason to apprehend a diminution in the amount of their products generally. [illegible] calculate upon an augmentation, increasing skill, science and resources, always attendant on free labor, will insure one superior [illegible] of the soil. On the contrary, the limited production of a few staples in the South, rapidly exhausting the richest soils, and there is nothing in slave labor to prevent this evil, but much to favor it. Thus, while the growth of almost every product in the free states is steadily increasing, the reverse is true to a great extent of some of the staples of the South.—More tobacco was exported before the revolution than is now. Its growth is stationary, or diminishing. The amount of rice raised has advanced very little during the last few years.—The growth of cotton has fallen off in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and appears stationary in Georgia and Alabama. The supply of sugar is increasing, but has its limits. Twenty years more, and Louisiana will find it necessary to replenish her soil.

7. Let us now ask the question—what should be thought of those Northern politicians, who, in view of the vast superiority of the free-states in population, knowledge, commerce, manufactures, and agricultural wealth, are forever truckling to the slaveholder, and sacrificing the honor and interests of their constituents to prop up a system which, left to itself, would fall from its inherent weakness? Can they, with the facts exhibited staring them in the face, listen with patience hereafter to the harangues of slaveholding demagogues about *southern* rights and *southern* interests, as if all Congress had to do was to legislate for *cotton, sugar* and *tobacco*? Let the rights of *every* portion of the Union be held sacred—let *no* interest of the nation be disregarded—give to the South all the protection it may justly claim—but, sternly reject its demands for more, its shameless assumptions of supremacy. Why should it control the policy of the general government, and fill every department with creatures of its will? Henceforth, when you hear a clamor about the interests of the cotton, sugar, and tobacco-planters of the south, do remind them of the rights of the potato-raiser, grass-grower, and wool-gatherer of the North.

EAST INDIA SLAVERY.

In the bill on the subject of the charter of the East India Company, brought before the House of Commons in 1833, there was a part making provision for the abolition of slavery in India. It received the sanction of the House, but was defeated by the Lords. So strenuous was their opposition, that the Government modified the clause so as merely to enjoin on the Company to take certain mitigating measures in relation to slavery. From that time to this, the system has been untouched: no such measures have been put in operation. The subject is now before Parliament, and it is likely some action will be had upon it.

TEXAS.

The commissioners of Texas are endeavoring to negotiate a loan in Great Britain. We presume they will succeed. Capitalists are not apt to cherish very sublime sentiments of Justice and Humanity. We notice that a Board has been established in London, under the title of the "Texan Land and Emigration Board, established on anti-slavery principles." This, we guess, is rather a humbug, intended to cheat John Bull into a liking for Texas in spite of his abolition notions. Let the anti-slavery emigrant once set foot in that country, and he will soon be taught the worth of anti-slavery principles in Texas.

SIERRA LEONE AND THE WEST INDIES.

The British Government is taking measures to promote emigration from Sierra Leone to the West Indies. It is said that more than a thousand have already left that colony, and gone to other parts of Africa, even at the risk of being again enslaved. This does not convey a very favorable idea of the place.

ADMIRABLE.

The following manly & dignified message from Gov. Seward contrasts admirably with the wild, ill-tempered conduct of the authorities of Virginia. We hope those editors in our state who have shown an inclination to rebuke Governor Seward, will read it. It is worthy of remark that Noah's Evening Star, a paper, which has always been thoroughly pro-slavery, has as last come out in favor of the Executive of N. York. The Governor will undoubtedly remain firm, and the common sense of the great body of the American people will sustain him.

Message.

From the Governor, transmitting resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi, and other papers, in relation to the controversy between Virginia and N. York.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Albany March 26th 1840.

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

I transmit resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi, concerning the decision of the Executive of this State declining to comply with a requisition made by the Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, in 1839, for the surrender of certain persons represented to be fugitives from justice, charged with the constructive offence of stealing a negro slave. I avail myself of the occasion to lay before the Legislature certain other proceedings affecting the same question.

On the 24th of February last, I issued a requisition to the Executive of Virginia for the surrender of Robert F. Curry, a fugitive from justice, charged with [illegible] crime of forgery. His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, admits the regularity of the requisition, and acknowledges that the fugitive has been arrested and is actually in custody in the Commonwealth upon the charge contained in the requisition. Nevertheless he declines [illegible] to make his compliance with the requisition dependent upon a reversal of the decision [illegible] by the Executive of this State in the case [illegible] in order to detain the fugitive in custody [illegible] official time to the Executive of this State [illegible] the subject. By the documents transmitted [illegible] I have found it my duty, under [illegible] to inform the Governor of Virginia [illegible] that the decision in question cannot be reversed.

It appears from Virginia papers, and is undoubtedly true, that an Act has been passed by the Legislature of Virginia designed to subject vessels owned or navigated [illegible] this State and departing from [illegible] to [illegible] whose owners and [illegible] are citizens of this State carrying on commerce with the State of Virginia. It is understood [illegible] among the provisions of this Act, that it [illegible] take effect until the first day of May, 1842; but that the Governor of that Commonwealth may suspend the operation of the same until the end of the session of the Legislature of Virginia, whenever he shall be officially informed that the Executive of New York has consented to surrender the supposed fugitives [illegible] and that the law of the State of New York passed May [illegible] 1840, entitled "An act to extend the right of trial by jury," has been repealed. A [illegible] of said act of the [illegible] of New York, as [illegible] is herewith laid before you.

It will belong to the Legislature to decide whether the law that seems to have given offence to the Legislature of Virginia shall be repealed; but I trust it will not be deemed improper for me to state, that although I supposed the trial by jury was effectually secured to persons claimed as fugitive slaves without the passage of the act in question, and therefore believed it unnecessary, yet I cheerfully deferred in that respect to the better judgment of the Legislature, and approved the law, the repeal of which is thus demanded. In my judgment the law could not now be repealed, and especially under the singular circumstances presented, without raising a presumption that the Legislature intended to deprive our own citizens, or other persons claimed as fugitive slaves, of the right of trial by jury. Believing that the right is invaluable as a protection to personal liberty, is peculiarly proper in cases where persons are exposed to the loss of liberty without even a charge of crime, and that it is important to every human being within our jurisdiction in proportion to the humbleness and defencelessness of his condition, I cannot recommend the repeal of the act. If it become my place to speculate concerning the probabilities of legislative action, and if I supposed it possible, which I certainly do not, that any disposition existed in the Legislature to repeal the act, I should deem it my duty to remonstrate against the measure.

Unwilling to leave any ground for an expectation in regard to the Executive of this State, that convictions of duty which have prevailed, notwithstanding the very elaborate arguments presented by the Executive and Legislature of Virginia, can be removed by any injurious measures adopted by that State, I deem it proper to repeat, in the most solemn manner, that the humble individuals who are pursued by the Governor of Virginia as felons, for the offence of being seamen on board a ship in which a negro secreted himself in order to escape from slavery, if they yet remain in this State, are under the protection of its constitution and laws, and cannot be surrendered to the State of Virginia by Executive authority, on the pretence set up for that purpose, without a deliberate violation of both, and that this conviction, adopted after most mature and impartial deliberation, and strengthened by subsequent reflection, is in no degree affected by the recent proceedings of the authorities of Virginia.

Without intending any disrespect to the State of Virginia, and cheerfully leaving its authorities to adopt all such proceedings as may seem to them right and proper in regard to the subject, I avail myself of the occasion to declare that measures of retaliation, injury and reprisal, are deemed equally unworthy the dignity of this State, and inconsistent with its federal relations. The Executive of this State, therefore, will not, although such a course has the sanction of the example of his Excellency the Governor of Virginia, offer large rewards to induce persons to seize within the jurisdiction and in violation of the laws of Virginia, fugitives from the justice of this State, requisitions for whose delivery to the authorities of this State have been denied by the Executive of Virginia, but will be content to put forth the legal powers with which he is entrusted.

The Executive of this State will not appeal to the [illegible] posed interests and sympathies of other States, and attempt to combine one portion of the Union against another, but will cheerfully abide for his cause the test of time and free investigation. The constitutional demands of the Executive of Virginia upon the Executive of this State will in all cases be allowed as fully as if the Governor of Virginia met his own obligations in the same manner [illegible] will measures of retaliatory legislation be recommended. On the contrary, the Executive of this State, confiding in the Constitution and laws of the United States, as affording ample remedies for any injuries the citizens of this State may suffer from unconstitutional proceedings on the part of the State of Virginia, is satisfied that it may safely left to the magnanimity of Virginia, and her own experience of the injurious consequences of those proceedings to secure an early relinquishment of them and due acknowledgement and performance of all her [illegible] tuted obligations.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FREE PRESS.—The editor of this paper insinuated that we were the author of [illegible] certain resolution passed at the Col[illegible] Convention. We denied the charge, and requested the author of it, to furnish the [illegible] Press with the facts in the case. Several [illegible] written to him explaining the matter [illegible] lieving us from all responsibility. [illegible] he has given publicity, but has never [illegible] fessed his wrong in rashly charging [illegible] that, which, if true, would have convicted [illegible] duplicity. We now note the fact that [illegible] published an explanation of the reso[illegible] order to relieve him from the necessity [illegible] ing any more postage on further explan[illegible] which seems indeed to prey upon his sp[illegible]

MR. GIDDINGS' SPEECH.—Mr. Gi[illegible] speech has obtained a wide circulation. [illegible] papers beside abolition ones, have [illegible] The Boston Recorder calls it a "lucid, [illegible] mentative, and eloquent speech," and [illegible]

"If it cause no boiling of blood in the veins [illegible] sulted population of the Free States, we greatly [illegible] their temperature; if it do not stimulate them to earnest inquiry on the point of duty, and [illegible] ergetic action for the speedy deliverance [illegible] country from the horrible curse of our slave-[illegible] tem, we greatly mistake their intelligence and [illegible] ism; and if it do not arouse them to more pra[illegible] and unanimity in their labors to open the eyes [illegible] offending brethren, we greatly mistake the nature [illegible] degree of their piety."

The "temperature" of our neighbors of [illegible] press in this city on the subject of the rights [illegible] rather wrongs of the Free States, may be estimated from the fact, that not one of them [illegible] has noticed this speech in the most [illegible] manner—not one stepped forward to rebuke the insolence of the impertinent slaveholder who attempted to brow-beat one of their representatives. We venture to say that four fifths of the people of Cincinnati do not know that such a speech was delivered. That speech DEMONSTRATES that the Florida war originated in [illegible] wickedness of slavery, has been carried on for the sake of slavery, is now simply a [illegible] negro-hunt; that the army of the United States has been used to catch runaway slaves; that [illegible] government has become a trader in slaves [illegible] its officers have imported blood hounds from Cuba, to scent out the runaways—in a word, that $40 000,000 have been paid for the [illegible] pose of extending and strengthening slavery; but the people of Ci[illegible] now [illegible] in all this because their newspapers think i[illegible]

...to record the marvellous despatch of ...ster Jr. when sent on a mission to ... than to allude to such trifles as the ...

...FOR THE EXTRA SESSION.—The Globe ...e only chance for democracy in the ...es is, speedy admission into the Union ... It would have them all apply for ...t the extra session.

... should all," it says, "be admitted ... same bill—Florida: coming in as a single ... with a clause in the law for a second State ... Suwannee, as soon as it attained a certain ... population—say forty or fifty thousand. This ... all even, and make the slave States and non-... proceed as heretofore, *pari passu*, and, be... make the Abolitionists in Congress and in ... show their hands."

...Globe, you see, cares quite as much for ...rests of slaveholding, as democracy.

...H-HEATHENISM.—The Baptist Alabama ...on lately resolved that they had read ... Bibles, and were fully convinced, that ...*y is in perfect accordance with its holy* ...

CHATTEL MISSIONARY.—The following ex...om a letter, written in Alabama by the ...al Agent of the Baptist Home Missionary ..., is published in the Boston Christian ...man.

"...in this place a colored ministering brother, be... to Montgomery church, named Cesar Black... who is *owned by the Alabama Association*, and ...ointed by them a missionary to the colored people, ... the direction of three trustees, and preaches ... the boonds of the Association, and elsewhere at ...direction."

...ppose this "colored ministering brother," ... the advice of St. Paul,—"if thou mayest ...ee, choose it rather"—should ride off one ...ese days from his circuit, and conclude to ...s a foreign missionary among his brethren ...anada—we might see an advertisement forth... in the newspapers, with the usual wood... as follows—

"200—REWARD.

Was stolen or runaway from his circuit in ...s county, May 1st 1841, the Rev. Cesar ...ckmoor, home missionary under the direction ... Alabama association of Baptists. Cesar was ...queathed to said association by the celebrated ...gro-trader, Macargo, and having become con...ted, and feeling himself called to preach the ...spel, was employed under the direction of ... undersigned. Our colored brother is about ...e feet eight inches high, has a scar on his ...l cheek, stoops a little; is very black, ex...dingly fluent in speech, and much disposed ... talk upon religious subjects. As we feel ...me distress, lest his missionary services should ... lost to the state, we will give 200 dollars re...ard for his delivery, or if he be secured in Jail, ... information be given to us of the same.

In behalf of the Baptist Alabama Association.

H. HAVEATIM.
C. CATCHIM,
G. GOUGEIM."

The Christian Watchman, with a peculiar ...finement of christian feeling, remarks respec...ing this new mode of conducting home mis...ons.

"The idea, however, of a benevolent religious associa...n purchasing a missionary, and employing him to ...each the gospel, is quite novel, and shows how the ...it of our blessed religion will conquer all political ob...acles, and adapt itself to the existing relations of men ...and forms of society, carrying the message of salvation, ...d the hopes of eternal life, to the dark abodes of poverty ...d servitude, making even those who are bondmen in ...e flesh, 'Christ's free men.'"

... Since the above was penned, we have received ... Genius of Liberty, which treats this chattel mission... business, just as we do. We say this to explain its ...ertisement and our own.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—...e first anniversary of this society will be held in New ...rk, May 11th, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

ANTONIO FERRER.—Antonio, the cabin boy ...the Amistad, was claimed by Vega, the Span... consul, as a slave, on behalf of the legal ...representatives of Captain Ferrer. Judge Jud...son decided that, inasmuch as he wished to ...return to Cuba, he should be given up. No ap...peal was taken from the decision, but Mr. Ad...ams took the ground in his argument, that he was illegally detained. Antonio instead of re...turning to Cuba, has been kept in jail 24 months. The last Emancipator informs us, that he has quietly walked off to Canada. We are glad to hear it, and equally glad that ...abolitionists were considerate enough to advise ...him to take the journey.

☞ We hope Ohio will be represented in the convention noticed below.

The National Nominating Committee.

"The Convention, called by the Central Corresponding Committee, to nominate a Liberty candidate for the Presidency for the election of 1844, will meet in the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of May next.—The hour and place will be designated hereafter, by a committee of arrangements in this city.

Delegates to the Convention have been appointed or their appointment provided for, in nearly all the free States. Recent events all concur in showing, more and more clearly, the importance of this movement. The eyes of the nation will be towards that meeting. It cannot fail to be exceedingly interesting. It should be fully attended, and by men of the greatest weight and worth. We design hereafter to publish the names of all the delegates appointed, so far as they are within our record."

For the Philanthropist.

Fulton, April 1st, 1841.

DR. BAILEY:—On the 29th of last month, I wrote a few lines to the editor of the Watchman of the Valley, making in substance the following statement and enquiry viz: that on the 18th of February, there appeared in the columns of that paper an article headed "Events of 1840," copied as it appeared from the New Yorker, and among the events for March was this: "Insurrection in Jamaica, 106 blacks killed." I further stated that in no Anti-slavery paper which was exclusively such had I seen any notice of such an occurrence. But much had gone to show, that that class of persons in the West Indies were patient and forbearing.—My enquiry was this. I wished to know whether anti-slavery papers had suppressed information so important, or whether it was false and had been inadvertently endorsed by that paper. The following is the editor's reply.

"☞ We have received a communication from Brother Badeau enquiring concerning an item contained in an article which we copied from the "New Yorker" some time since, which item stated that in a revolt which occurred in one of the West India Islands, several negroes were killed. We are not informed in relation to the correctness of the item. The New Yorker is considered good authority in relation to historical facts; but as all matters of this kind are liable to be perverted by the prejudices of individuals, this may be one case of kind.

The answer is quite unsatisfactory to me for those reasons.—the [illegible] Emancipation [illegible] anti-slavery enterprise.

Yours, &c.,
S. R. BADEAU.

P. S.—My principal object in writing this communication, was to request Dr. Bailey, to answer to the inquiry made to the Editor of the Watchman.

S. R. B.

If such an insurrection ever occurred, we knew nothing of it, and we are sure we have kept a sharp look out.—ED. PHIL.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI:
Wednesday Morning, April 21, 1841

DEATH OF GENERAL HARRISON.

At thirty minutes before one, on the morning of the 4th inst. just one month, after his inauguration, died William Henry Harrison.—A singular and mournful event.—He is the first of our Presidents whom Death has called from the chair of state to the grave. It is pleasing to see, that the *humanity* of the American people still survives the fury of political animosities. The clamor of party is hushed by this solemn dispensation of Providence, and the nation mourns over one, whose virtues and services have done honor to his country.

It became our duty during the last presidential canvass, to oppose the claims of General Harrison to the high station from which the Ruler of Nations has removed him. It was a painful duty, for we were not ignorant of his simplicity of character, his affability, his kindness to the poor, his generosity of spirit, and his devoted patriotism; neither were we unmindful of what he had done for the West. The interests of our cause however demanded the sacrifice of personal feelings.

But the grave has now closed over his remains. He has gone to render his account to One, who alone can weigh motives and actions with unerring judgment, and reward or rebuke with exact justice. The voice of human praise or blame cannot reach him.

It is a severe lesson to the American people. "Trust not in arm of flesh," is the voice that comes from his grave.

The destiny of our nation, we doubt not, is a sublime one. To it, in some sort, are committed the future interests of Humanity. On this continent, there is to be a higher development of man, than the world has yet witnessed. Are we living up to our destiny? Have we not rather proved faithless to the trust reposed in us? While the world looks to us for the brightest example of social and individual development, have not our selfishness, & low views, and connivance at oppression, and indifference to the welfare of Humanity, disappointed the hopes of Philanthropy? Providence has a controversy with us. We do not believe that his purpose will be defeated.—We do believe that He will visit us with retribution after retribution, until this nation open its eyes to the true cause of its internal disorders and trammeled progress, and resolve once forever, to be faithful to the pledge which lies at the foundation of its existence—a pledge to recognize and carry out without partiality, in its entire policy and all its relations, the grand doctrine of human rights.

JOHN TYLER

On whom devolves the duties of the presidential office, was born in 1786 or 7, in Virginia—graduated at William and Mary College—soon after the age of 21 was chosen a delegate to the legislature—after that elected representative to Congress—in four years again a member to the legislature—subsequently was constituted governor of the state—afterwards, elected to the United States Senate, over John Randolph—while a member in 1828, supported General Jackson for the presidency, and was afterwards, re-elected to the Senate, where he continued till he received instructions he could not obey—subsequently was again elected to the Virginia legislature—at last nominated for the Vice Presidency, and elected—and is now the chief officer of the nation.

Such is his career in brief—his sentiments may be known by the following official address. It has the extraordinary merit of brevity. It is certainly clear and strong. He will favor a United States Bank——a strong system of military defence—and he promises well in regard to Executive patronage. He says not one word about slavery or abolition, for his practice is too orthodox, to allow suspicion as to the soundness of his faith. He does *not* say that he will not be a candidate for re-election—and therefore he does not follow in the footsteps of his predecessor.

OFFICIAL.

To the People of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Before my arrival at the Seat of Government, the painful communication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several Departments, of the deeply regretted death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States.—Upon him you had conferred your suffrages for the first office in your gift, and had chosen him as your instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of the Government. While standing at the threshold of this great work, he has, by the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, been removed from amongst us, and by the provisions of the Constitution, the efforts to be directed to the accomplishment of this vitally important task have devolved upon myself. This same occurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test. For the first time in our history, the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States, by the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution, has had devolved upon him the Presidential office. [illegible] ministration of public affairs [illegible] gence and patriotism of the people my only sure reliance. My earnest [illegible] the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this Confederacy understandingly to carry out the principles of that Constitution which I have sworn [illegible].

The usual opportunity which is afforded to a Chief [illegible] as to you. In regard to foreign nations the groundwork of my policy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of peace and amity with one and all, it will be my most anxious desire [illegible]. The Army which has in other days covered itself with renown, and the Navy, not inappropriately termed the right arm of the public defence, which has spread a light of glory over the American standard in all the waters of the earth, should be rendered replete with efficiency.

In view of the fact, well avouched by history, that the tendency of all human institutions is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man and that their ultimate downfall has proceeded from this cause, I deem it of the most essential importance that a complete separation should take place between the sword and the purse. No matter where or how the public moneys shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of appointing and removing, at his pleasure, the agents selected for their custody, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy is in fact the treasurer. A permanent and radical change should therefore be decreed. The patronage incident to the Presidential office, already great, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep pace with the growth of our population, until without a figure of speech an army of office-holders may be spread over the land. The unrestrained power exerted by a selfishly ambitious man, in order either to perpetuate his authority or to hand it over to some favorite as his successor, may lead to the employment of all the means within his control to accomplish his object. The right to remove from office, while subjected to no just restraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of crouching servility with the official corps, which, in order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to direct and active interference in the elections, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive Officer, and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme. I will at a proper time, invoke the action of Congress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiesce in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency. I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in cases where such officer has been guilty of an active partizanship, or by secret means—the less manly, and therefore less objectionable—has given his official influence to the purposes of a party, thereby bringing the patronage of the government in conflict with the freedom of elections. Numerous removals may become necessary under this rule.—These will be made by me with no acerbity of feeling. I have had no cause to cherish or indulge unkind feelings towards any, but my conduct will be regulated by a profound sense of what is due to the country and its institutions; nor shall I neglect to apply the same unbending rule to those of my own appointment. Freedom of opinion will be tolerated, the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage will be maintained, as the birthright of every American citizen, but I say emphatically to the official corps, "thus far and no farther." I have dwelt longer upon this subject, because removals from office are likely often to arise, and I would have my countrymen to understand the principles of the Executive action.

In all public expenditures the most rigid economy should be resorted to, and, as one of its results, a public debt in time of peace be sedulously avoided. A wise and patriotic constituency will never object to the imposition of necessary burdens for useful ends; and true wisdom dictates the resort to such means, in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue, rather than those doubtful expedients, which, ultimating in a public debt, serve to embarass the resources of the country and to lessen its ability to meet any great emergency which may arise. All sinecures should be abolished. The appropriations should be direct and explicit, so as to leave as limited a share of discretion to the disbursing agents as may be found compatible with the public service. A strict responsibility on the part of all the agents of the Government should be maintained, and peculation or defalcation visited with immediate expulsion from office, and the most condign punishment.

The public interest also demands that, if any war has existed between the government and the public currency, it shall cease. Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enactment, shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by legislative authority. But I owe it to myself to declare that I regard existing enactments as unwise and impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive. I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate rewards, and to re establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measure to end the proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of government, and the light of their ever-glorious example.

The institutions under which we live, my countrymen, secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of all his rights. The spectacle is exhibited to the world of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and having imparted to it only so much power as is necessary for its successful operation. Those who are charged with its administration should carefully abstain from all attempts to enlarge the range of powers thus granted to the several departments of the Government, other than by an appeal to the people for additional grants, lest by so doing they disturb that balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution designed to establish between the Federal Government and the States composing the Union. The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us by that feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the heart of every patriot, for the preservation of union and the blessings of union—for the good of our children and our children's children through countless generations. An opposite course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon the gratification of their selfish ends; to give birth to local and sectional jealousies, and to ultimate either in building up a central system which would inevitably end in a bloody sceptre and an iron crown.

In conclusion I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my administration of the Government, and, confiding in the protecting care of an ever-watchful and overruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpaired the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me in their full force and vigor.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 9, 1841.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Mr. Tyler, by the constitution and the voice of those who voted for General Harrison, becomes virtually the President of the United States. He is a slaveholder, a nullifier we presume, and has entertained sentiments unfriendly to a National Bank and a Protective Tariff. The whig party rely upon him, however, as a good whig. The press of the party takes it for granted that he will pursue strictly the line of policy marked out by his predecessor. Time will show.—For ourselves, we do not feel very comfortable under a slaveholding president, but it is some consolation to us, that we did not aid in placing him where he is.

DRAM-SELLING VICTORY.

It is known to our readers, that in the late city elections the lines were drawn between those who were in favor of granting license to sell liquor to all—and those who were averse to licensing any. There were but two tickets—a license and a no-license one.

The first has triumphed, with one or two exceptions, by inconsiderable majorities. The number of votes cast was smaller in some of the wards than usual, though the interest in the election was almost universal.

Why was the right side defeated?

Because,

1st, Temperance men staid away from the polls:

2ly. Temperance men, "tee-total" abstinence men voted the coffee-house ticket:

3ly, The principal portion of the clergy of the city threw cold-water on the cold-water enterprise:

4ly. And the press, with one or two exceptions, did about the same thing.

Had Charles Hammond been living, the reform would have been carried triumphantly. As it was, speculations about "secret drinking," "going too fast," "over-wrought measures," "ultraism," "want of preparation in the people," &c., chimed in most harmoniously with the views of the coffee-house gentry, inspirited their hopes,—weakened the efforts and distracted the counsels of the no-license party.

Those who feared the increase of "secret drinking," may now console themselves with the thought, that its great preventive, public drinking, is to be continued and increased for at least another year.

Those who were terrified at the idea of "going too fast," may now experience the benefit of going too slow—taking one step forward and two backwards.

Those who were so fortunate as to penetrate the people with a conviction of the danger of "over-wrought measures," may now rejoice in the power of their philosophy, and in the prospect that the overworking will all be on the dram-drinking side—a side much given to "over-wrought excitement."

Those who doubted to the last whether the people were prepared, and just when confidence was demanded, palsied Faith by an *If*, will of course compliment their sagacity, on having foreseen a result, which their *Ifs* helped to produce.

Meantime, let not the enemies of the license-system falter. They have accomplished much. We doubt, whether any other city in the Union, under such circumstances as we have noted, could have cast so large a vote on the right side. Let them maintain their ground—the troubles of a *beginning* are overcome—the true standard is reared, and the conscience and good sense of the community must at last rally around it—they have discharged their duty, washed their hands of the whole system of dram-selling licenses—let the responsibility of supporting a practice, which the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas has put on the same level with gambling and fornication, rest upon the coffee-house advocates, and those temperance men, ministers and editors, who have, unintentionally we doubt not, but still most certainly countenanced and supported them. One year's experience will show these friends of temperance their sad mistake. Some there may be of the no-license party, who are disheartened by their defeat. If they be men, they will recall their energies and their hopes. If of that large class who have an *instinctive horror of a minority*, and feel as much mortified in being found *committed against a majority*, as if they had really committed an egregious blunder, nothing of course can henceforth be expected from them, till shouts of victory proclaim that a clear majority has passed sentence on all drinking establishments:—then, who shall shout longer and more loudly than they?

POSTAGE.—The total amount received for postage during the year ending June 30th, 1840, was $4,539,005; of which 2,912,244 were received from the free states. The postage on *letters* was $4,003,776, of which $2,554,050 were received from the free states; on newspapers $535,229, of which $358,188 were paid in the free states, twice as much as in the slave. Almost one half of the postage was paid by Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.—The expenditures of the Department in the same period amounted to $4,705,396,75.

MILITIA.—According to a report of the War Department, the militia of the United States amounts to 1,492,444. Of these 881,981, are in the free states, and 610,463 in the slave.—The abstract is quite defective. The returns for example from New Jersey are made for 1829; from Pennsylvania, for 1833; from Ohio, for 1835; from Indiana, for 1832; from Illinois, for 1830; from Michigan, for 1831; from Louisiana, for 1829; from Tennessee for 1830; from Arkansas, for 1825 &c. It is presumed that the whole amount of our militia at this time is about two millions of effective men; of which we may calculate that the free states supply twelve hundred thousands.

COTTON.—The entire growth of cotton in the world is estimated at a thousand million pounds. It is stated, that the value of cotton manufactures annually is, in England, $170,000,000, in France, $70,000,000, in the United States, $50,000,000.—

Lately an East India cotton Company has been formed in London, with a capital of £500,000 in 20,000 shares of £25 each;—the great object of which is to supply the English market with India cotton. The East India company strongly favors the enterprise.

This new scheme corroborates the conclusions to which we came in an article we published not long since in the Philanthropist.

CHANGE.—Five or six years ago the mob broke up a State Anti-slavery meeting in Utica, New York. One man, Spencer Kellogg, fell into their hands, and was treated with much rudeness. A few weeks since this man was elected to fill the office of Mayor in this same city!

BEHIND THE TIMES.—The Louisville Advertiser is ever learning, but never able to come to the knowledge of the truth. It notes Jamaica news down to the 9th ult., remarking that "serious riots are of frequent occurrence," and "the *Apprentice* system works badly." This is beautiful. The *Apprentice* system was abolished nearly three years ago? Try it again, neighbor.

HAVANA SUGAR.—The whole amount of Havana sugar exported from Cuba in 1840 was, 444,324 boxes, of which 68,647 were sent to the United States.

BARBARITY.—Not long since it was stated in the newspapers that a prisoner was *frozen to death* in the city of Richmond, Va. More recently, a poor fellow in South Carolina, under sentence of death for forgery, was whipped with a cow-hide, for larceny, until in the opinion of the physician he was unable to bear any more. If slaveholders have no more regard to freemen of their own color than this, how must the slave fare?

LIBEL.—The case of Mr. Benedict, convicted of a libel on Nash, has been appealed to a higher court.

SILK BUSINESS.—The silk business is said to succeed admirably in Jamaica. A portion of the Northampton (Mass.) silk company emigrated to that island some time ago, and gives a most flattering account of its experiment in silk making.

EXTRAORDINARY.—The Sultan of the Ottomans has been blessed with the birth of two children, a prince and princess; and the babe of Queen Victoria in a certain journey undertaken by its royal mother, slept every inch of the way, without opening its eyes once. An English paper is in raptures at the latter extraordinary event; and the former still more extraordinary circumstance has been communicated by the Sublime Porte himself in a letter to the President of the United States!

STATE CREDIT.—The legislature of Illinois after a session of more than three months has adjourned without making any provision for continuing the works on the Canal, or for the payment of the interest on the Canal debt, which becomes due in July. The people are greatly excited, and meetings are in progress all over, the object of which is to prevail on the Governor to call the General Assembly together again as soon as possible.

SLAVE IMPORTATION.—A case having arisen in Kentucky under the law, which prohibits the importation of slaves, Judge Wooley, a circuit judge, has pronounced it unconstitutional. The case will be carried up to the Court of Appeals, of whose decision, we presume, there can be little doubt.

CINCINNATI DAILY ENQUIRER.—The first number of the Cincinnati Daily Enquirer, which takes the place of the Advertiser, appears in a very fair dress—John and Charles Brough, publishers and editors. It is a democratic paper, and will occasionally jostle its neighbors. Let us hope however, that discussion may be carried on without personalities, without vituperation or misrepresentation. The influence of Cincinnati abroad is growing every day. Ought it not to be an object of high ambition with its editors, to make the press of their city, a model of dignity, moderation and truthfulness?

The Enquirer has a fair field before it.

COFFEE.—The total growth of cotton is estimated at 165,000 tons. The largest amount is raised in Brazil. America, it is said, consumes 22000 tons, twice as much as is used in Great Britain and Ireland. Were Grahamism to prevail in our country, we should make an annual saving in the matter of coffee, of something like 6 or 7 millions of dollars.

WOOL.—The Albany Cultivator estimates the number of sheep in the North at 15,000,000; and that at the rate of three pounds per fleece, the clip of 1839 was forty five millions of pounds. The census shows fifteen million, six hundred thousand sheep in the North, but only 21,254,306 lbs. of wool—not a pound and a half per fleece. The returns of the census, we presume, are wide of the truth some times.

FLORIDA INDIANS.—It is said, that the Indians are coming in rapidly. Perhaps so. We should like the news to be more authentic.

WAR-EXCITEMENT.—Mr. Pickens' report produced great excitement in England. The London papers are belligerent. They say that 10 sail of the line had been ordered to the coast of America, to support the remonstrance of the British minister against the "judicial murder" of McLeod. The Atlas says that "war with America will surely follow the murder of McLeod, but then this will be a war without any definite object except revenge." The British government ought to have assumed at once its responsibility for the attack on the Caroline: as it is, it may thank itself for the embarrassment of the case. We do not believe there will be war between the two nations. Too many important interests are at stake on both sides.

UNITED STATES BANK.—The report of the committee at the recent meeting of the stock holders of the United States Bank, makes the stock worth $46 per share. The public however judge differently; shares brought on the 6th at from $18, to 19.

CONNECTICUT.—The whigs have carried the election in Connecticut.

FIRE AT NORTH BEND.—The west wing of General Harrison's house at North Bend was lately burnt down.

PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The whole value of property in the United States is estimated at four billions of dollars; and their debt at 215,000,000, the annual interest on which is about eleven millions.

RIOTS IN CANADA.—Bloody riots have disgraced the elections in Canada; the Union or Tory party having resorted, it is said, to the most violent measures to carry the day. The Kingston Herald states that in that part of the United Province less than one half of the qualified voters obtained access to the polls. "In the county of Rossville, three were murdered in open day." "Bullies were hired in various places to attend the polls, and enable the Tories to prevail by driving off the Franco-Canadians."

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a Convention will be held in the Methodist meeting house, at Economy, Wayne co. Ia.; for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a State Wesleyan Anti-slavery Society. The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the State, and the adjoining States are invited to attend. We particularly invite those of our brethren in Ohio, or in any other State, who are in the habit of lecturing, to attend the convention.

No person will be prohibited from attending as a spectator, but none will be permitted to participate in the deliberations of the Convention, except the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Zion's Watchman will please copy the above notice.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Wayne county Wesleyan Anti slavery Society.

GRIFFIN DAVIS, *Cor. Sec'ry.*

April, 8th, 1841.

☞ Will Mr. Davis please give notice of the time.—ED. PHIL.

NOTICE.

The Ohio Ladies' Society for the education of the free people of color will hold its annual meeting at the same time and place, with the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, when the annual report will be read and interesting addresses may be expected.

The Executive Committee would respectfully urge every woman who desires to see common justice extended to the colored people in our midst, and whose circumstances will permit, to be present at the meeting.

All Female Anti-Slavery Societies are requested to send delegates, and forward their contributions.

In behalf and by order of the Executive Committee,

MARY A. BLANCHARD, *Sec'ry.*

SPRING FASHIONS.

The subscriber is now receiving his Spring stock of Florence or Tuscan Braid, Leghorn and Straw bonnets, Misses Flats &c.

Purchasers may rest assured of not only getting the latest fashion, but the best of goods, at prices to suit the times, either at Wholesale or Retail, at No. 5. Fourth street between Main and Walnut.

A. F. ROBINSON.

N. B.—Just received some beautiful Florence Braid, Bonnets.

FELOGEE SCHOOL

At Richland, Logan Co., O., will commence its first session on the 1st of April next. The Rev. J. B. Johnston and the Rev. Mr. Poage will teach the following:—Bible Criticism, Metaphysics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric and Logic. Joseph Forsyth, teacher of Chemistry. Dr. R. Mann, teacher of Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics, Geography and History. Wm. W. Simpson, assistant, in the Languages.

Terms, $5. entrance fee, and $10 for every session after that; more or less for fuel.

Cincinnati Prices Current.

Corrected Weekly for the Philanthropist.

April 21, 1841.

Flour,	$3 37 3 50
Wheat,	52 cts for new, old 62.
Corn,	20
Oats,	18 to 20.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Ashes—		
Pearl, lb.		6
Pot, "	5	
Almonds, s. s.	15	18
Alum, lb.	6	8
Beeswax, lb.	25	
Beans, bush.	50	62
Brimstone, r. lb.	6	8
Crackers, "	5	6
Candles—		
Mold, lb	10	
Dipt, "	9	
Sperm "	47	50
Coffee—		
Rio, lb.	13	14
Havana,	14½	
Java, "	17	
Coal. bush.	16	
Cassia, lb.	37	
Chocolate, "	13	15
Cheese, "	5½	7
Cloverseed,	4 25	4 50 plenty
Cloves, lb.	37½	
Cordage—		
Tarred, lb.	10	12½
Manilla, "	16	20
Copperas, "	3	4
Castings, s. t.	3 50	
Sugar ket. "	3 00	
Corks, vel., gr.,	50	60
Camphor, lb.	62	87
Chalk, "	2½	3½
Feathers,	33 a 37	
Fish—		
Herring, box,	75	1 00
Mac., 1, bl.	18 50	19 00
No. 2, "	12	15 00
No. 3, "	7 a 9	
Salmon 40 lb. bbl	50 00	
Cod, lb.	6½	
Figs, "	12½	
Filberts, lb.	10	
Glass, box—		
8 by 10	3 50	3 75
10 " 12	4 50	4 75
Ginger race lb.	12½	
ground, "	12½	
Glue, "	16	20
Ginseng, "	16	18
Gunpowder—		
Wade's, kg,	5 50	6 50
Dupont, "	7 00	7 25
Grain—		
Wheat, bush.	56	62
Corn, "	20	
Oats, "	16	
Hops, east., lb.		40
Hay, ton,	10 00	11 00
Hemp, cwt.,	5 50	6 00
Indigo—		
Carraccas,	1.	1 75
Manilla, "	1 50	1 62
Iron, bar, "	4½	5
Hoop, "	6	8½
Lead, pig, "	5½	
Bar, "	6	
Whitedry "	10	12½
In oil, keg,	2 37	2 75
Red, lb.	12½	15
Logwood, t.	40 00	
Cut, lb.	3½	5
Madder, "	20	
Nutmegs	1 62	1 75

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Molasses—		
N. O., gall.	28	
Sugar-house,	40	45
Mustard, lb.	37½	
Nails, cut, 3d,	8	
4d,	7½	
6d,	6½	
8d,	5¾	
10 and 20d,	5½	
Oil—		
Olive, bask.	5 50	6 00
Win.st.gal.	1 45	1 50
Sum. " "	1 42	1 45
Linseed "	70	
Tan., br.bl.	20 00	28 00
white, "	15 00	16 00
Paper—		
Wrap'ng, r.	1 25	2 00
No, 1, cap, "	3 25	3 50
No. 2, " "	2 75	3 00
Pepper, lb.	12½	12
Pimento, "	10	11
Provisions—		
Bacon,	5	5½
B. hams,	7	8
Sides,	4	5
Shoulders,	2½	3½
Lard,	7 dull	
Butter, plenty	6	10
Flour, bl.	3 37 a 3 50	
Pork—		
Mess, bl.	10 50	11 00
Clear, "	11 50 & 12 50	
Prime, "	9	
Rump. a Chime lb,	7 50	8 50
Rosin, Ten.bl.	$4 00	
Raisins, m. r. p	$3 00	
Rice, lb., keg,	5½	
Sugar—		
N. Orleans, lb.	7 c.	
"	7½ in bls	
Loaf,	15 to 16	
Lump,	13 a 15	
White Hav'a,	12½	13
Brown, "		none
Segars—		
Common th.	1 25	1 50
Melee, "	35	37½
Spanish, "	10 00	20 00
Saleratus, "	cask 6½	keg 10
Salt—		
Zanesville, bu.	30	
Kanawha, "	28	
T. Island, "	40	
S. Petre, cr., lb.	9	10
Shot, bag,	1 75	
Soap, No. 1, lb.	6	6½
No. 2, "	5½	
Turpentine, gal.	75	100
Tallow, lb.	7½	8
Teas—		
Imperial, lb.	90	85
Gunp'wder, "	90	85
Y. Hyson, "	80	85
Souchong, "	62	75
Tin p. ⅞ X, p.	12 50	
block, lb.		
Tobacco—		
Va Cav., lb.	35 to 45	
" 12 Lump,	16	20
Ky. No. 1, 6 tw.	8½	9
" No. 2.	7½	
Vinegar, gal		

POETRY.

From the Free American.

Freedom's Lyre. No. IX.

FREE THE SLAVE.

BY C. W. DENNISON.

I.

Holy Father! still we cry—
Free the slave!
Swifter than the lightnings fly—
Free the slave!
Is he not to freedom born?
Why then doth he fettered mourn?
Father! by his fate folorn,
Free the slave! Free the slave!

II.

JESUS! Pitier of the poor—
Free the slave!
Thou who didst to death endure—
Free the slave!
Gracious Lord! Thou captive's Friend!
See him yoked to burdens, bend!
And by power that thou canst send,
Free the slave! Free the slave!

III.

Christian! by the ocean's tide,
Free the slave!
Christian! by the river's side—
Free the slave!
Sires! on Carolina's plains—
Sons! 'mid Georgia's waving canes—
Daughters! In Missouri's fanes—
Free the slave! Free the slave!

IV.

By our gallant flag that floats,
Free the slave!
By our thundering cannon's notes,
Free the slave!
By our land from shore to shore,
By the fame our fathers bore,
By the God our souls adore,
Free the slave! Free the slave!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Soldier's Victim---Or the Influence of War on Domestic Morals and Happiness.

Our President, in his late excursion into New York, visited "the ancient Dutch village of Herkimer," and gathered from its minister the following illustration of the influence exerted by war and warriors on society.

"I spent the evening with Domine Murphy, a very warm hearted and philanthropic old gentleman, who has long been interested in the cause of peace, without having had any intercourse with any peace societies. I had spent an evening with him in the Union College; and he urged me to come to Herkimer, and give them an address on a week-day, if I could not spare a Sabbath. He formerly lived in Albany; and as he spoke the Dutch and German languages, as well as the English, and was fond of legendary lore, he had treasured up many reminiscences of the early Dutch settlers in Albany, and their manners. Among the many aged persons with whom he was acquainted, was an old Dutch lady, who lived to the age of one hundred and four years. This old lady was very garrulous, and remembered events of three quarters of a century past, as though they were of yesterday, among which was the following, which she remembered minutely, with names and dates."

"After the English had taken possession of the province of New York, near the close of what is called the "old French War," there came to Albany a regiment of English soldiers. The effect on the sober Dutch manners of the age was disastrous indeed. The inhabitants were unaccustomed to the flash and finery of the English officers, and it quite turned the heads of the young men, but particularly of the young women, both of whom had just begun to learn the English language. The public money was lavishly expended, as is always the case in war, and luxury began to make its appearance among all classes of the people. The young officers were dashing fellows, and really 'astonished the natives,' both male and female, by their gold and scarlet uniforms, and by their new oaths; not yet familiar to the Dutch ear. By degrees, they ingratiated themselves with the young men and women, and corrupted the morals of both. The young men learned to fight, swear, drink and swagger, and to belch out the infidel sentiments they had learned from their new instructers, and the young women to flirt and coquette. Balls and dances,—I believe masquerades, too,—became frequent. They got up a temporary theatre, and enacted a licentious English play, called the "Beaux's Stratagem," in which the young officers acted the part of females, dressed in the fashion, and highly painted, which gave many occasions of gibes and jokes when they met the young ladies of Albany.

"The old Dutch domine, Frelinghuysen,—great uncle to the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, late of Newark, N. J., and now President of the University of New York, an honor both to the church and the State,—this old domine, a man of superior education, who spoke Dutch, German and English equally well, took the alarm. He visited the families of his flock repeatedly, and entreated both old and young to be on their guard. He was beloved and respected by his flock. The old people heard heard him, but the young, already corrupted, turned a a deaf ear. Family quarrels ensued; and the old sided with the domine, while the young took the part of the officers. As a last resort, the domine determined to preach a sermon in English on the corruption of the times, and particularly on the bad effects of the theatre, directed to the the young people, many of whom now understood the language, and particularly to the officers. He did preach the sermon, and it was printed. Domine Murphy has read it, and has promised to get me a copy of it, if possible. Domine Frelinghuysen in his sermon warned the old people of the effect that the intercourse of their families with the British officers would have on their morals.—He warned the young men of the dangers of contamination; but particularly he warned the young women against seduction and ruin. He predicted the direful consequences which would follow; but like Cassandra, he prophesied in vain, for the young of both sexes were dazzled with the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," and seemed bent on their own destruction. Then turning to the British officers, many of whom visited his church as a fit place wherein to mark their victims, he addressed them in nearly the following words: "And you, young gentlemen of the army, will find, at last, that your 'God damn me,' and 'God damn my soul,' will be the truest words that ever came from your wretched mouths."

"As might have been expected, so close, so powerful, and so faithful a sermon created a great sensation and much opposition. It was an exciting subject. So faithful a sermon had seldom been heard since Christ preached to the scribes and Pharisees. Still, the old people sided with the domine, but the young were exasperated against him, and, aided by the influence of the army, they were finally triumphant. One morning, the domine, opening his door, found on the stoop, as the platform before the front door is called in the Middle States, a club, a shoe, a crust of bread, and a dollar. These emblems could not be mistaken. The club figured forth what he was to expect, if he continued his labors; the shoe told him that he was to walk off; the crust was for his provisions on his voyage; and the dollar to pay his passage. Hearing of a Dutch ship, in New York about to sail for Holland, he resolved to return to his native country. He repaired on board, and sailed in her. About the passage half over, suddenly, one night he was missing.—Whether he fell overboard by accident, or destroyed himself in a fit of despondency, was never known. The old Dutch people loved him tenderly. For near a century there were reports among the Albanians, that he had been picked up at sea, alive, and had requested to be set on shore on a desolate island, and had turned hermit; and some even expected his return.

"But let us return to Albany. The population became corrupt, as the domine predicted.—More than a dozen of the most ancient and respectable families were disgraced beside many of the common people. The fall of one female in particular, was truly sad and deplorable.—She was the grand-daughter of an ancient superannuated domine of great respectability and wealth, by the name of Lydius, at whose house Col. Schuyler, who commanded the regiment was billeted, as other officers were in other respectable families, much to their discomfort and and disgust; for they sadly oppressed the people by seizing the wood and provisions brought to market, for the use of the troops. In vain. the wife of Col. Schuyler warned the young lady of her danger. She fell a victim to seduction. The poor old grandfather offered her seducer, Capt. Rogers, all his property, if he would marry his grand-daughter and remove the disgrace from his family; but he offered in vain,—perhaps the captain was already married. She was a proud and high spirited young lady, of great pretensions from her birth and fortune; and the disgrace bereft her of her reason. Her child was still-born. For thirty years, she constantly sat at the garret window at the house in which she was born, anxiously looking down the river for the return of her seducer, who had told her that he was going to Ireland, his native country, and would return shortly and marry her. When the south wind blew up the river, the poor lunatic was in an extacy of joy, expecting every moment to see his vessel coming up with him to perform his promise. Then she would clap her hands in a rapture of delight, and tears of joy would flow from her eyes, alas! soon to be followed with tears of despair and unavailing remorse. The window where she sat for thirty long years, hoping against hope, was pointed out to my informant by the old dutch lady above mentioned. It stood at the corner of State and Pearl streets, and was pulled down about four years ago to make room for a more modern edifice. The false deceiver never came. Instead of going to Ireland, he got transferred to a regiment at Quebec. When the brother of the deluded frail one, Balthazar Lydius, found it out. he publicly vowed revenge on the deceiver of his sister, and followed him to Quebec. A friend of Rogers hastened to inform him of his danger, and arrived three days before the avenger. Rogers immediately applied for a furlough to go home to Ireland. The cause got wind, and brought sneers and gibes from the officers of the regiment he had joined. Rogers showed that he was a man of courage, by challenging all of them, and wounding three of them in duels, and thus wiped the disgrace from his name; for animal courage is essential to the character of a gentleman of the sword—a quality which he shares with the bull dog and game cock, and is often inferior to either. If he have animal courage, he may practice every vice, and be a man of honor in the opinion of his companion in arms. But the brave soldier dared not to look the injured brother in the face, and Rogers embarked on the same day on which Lydius arrived and got off with a whole skin. Lydius said he had not the means of following him to Ireland, but that if he ever set foot on this continent again he would be the death of the gold-laced villain. He never came. Domine Murphy corroborates his account by showing a book entitled "Memoirs of an American Lady, by the author of Letters from the Mountains' (Mrs. Grant,") published in 1836 in New York; the whole of the edition of which was burned, except thirty copies. The story is there related suppressing the name.

"I can now account for the low state of morals in Albany; I had observed it before; but did not know how to account for it. I have seen similar results in other parts of this country where armies have been stationed for any considerable length of time. Infidelity, profanity, intemperance and Sabbath-breaking have lingered around such places to the present day.—*Advocate of Peace.*

[From the Watchman of the Valley.

The late City Election---no License---VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The following views of the *No License* movement are respectfully submitted to all, reflecting temperance men; particularly to those who where candidates on the defeated ticket at the late Charter Election.

HISTORY OF THE MOVENENT.

1. Who originated this movement, I know not. It began in the great "No License petition," which, it is said, was started at the request of many people in the third ward, and which soon received above three thousand names of voters, or, about one half the city poll. This petition was amply scrutinized, and the names found as here stated. A resolution condemning tavern-bars, prior to this, was passed by the great December meeting at the college chapel. But Dr. Beecher, Dr. Drake, and others, advocated that resolution, on the ground that, it recommended no action, present or future, but only stated a principle.

When, some time after, the "No License" move was begun among the citizens by the three-thousand petition, it necessarily aroused opposition by counter petition and remonstrance. The friends of dram-selling presented a remonstrance against the great "no license" petition, signed by about eighteen hundred names. Besides this, they sent in to council a counter petition, said to bear twenty-eight hundred names, requesting said council to either suppress wholesaling and importation of liquors, or else, to throw open the retail business to all. Their language is:—"And not to equal men equal rights deny." This petition was signed by many temperance men, who did not perceive that it asked the council to transcend its power by forbidding barrels of liquor to be carried through the city. It was also signed by many irresponsible and vagrant persons.

About this time the Daily Republican of this city, assumed the same ground with this counter petition. Feb. 15. that paper published a strong article in favor of "*licensing as many taverns and drinking shops as may see proper to apply.*" And the leading sentiments of the article were endorsed by the acting editor. The piece was followed by other articles in the same strain, declaring that the suppression of part of the public bars in the city had only diminished the city's revenue, without diminishing the amount of city tippling; and demanding that the retail of intoxicating liquors should be open to all.

Here then the issue was joined. An issue naturally growing out of the progress of the cause and which no effort could long have put off: an issue made and forced upon the temperance men by the friends of dram-selling. in opposing the three-thousand no-license petition, said to have been started by some citizens in the third ward.

In these circumstances what should the committee of vigilance have done? Most obviously, they ought to have done just what they did; accept the issue in Providence tendered, and trust the cause with God and the efforts of its friends.

Some question must have been made at the polls, or none. We have seen how making no question has worked, the last two years! The dram-party were contending for unlimited licensing: and, if any body had brought forward the proposition to license 30 to 40 dram bars, *temperance* men must have done it, as a *temperance* measure! The Vigilance Committee could never have done this till they had laid aside both their principles and their manhood.

A license to retail intoxicating drinks, is a legal permission, granted to one citizen, to prey upon, poison, and devour the substance of the others. And the temperance man who should originate, bring forth, and advocate the granting of forty such licenses in this city, would, sooner or later, receive the execration or pity which his wickedness or ineptitude would merit.

"It is said that no such movement should have been made, till a no-license majority was certain."

Do Whigs or Democrats trust the principles which they deem right and important to *mere talk*, till they know the fact, impossible to be known, that a majority will sustain them at the polls? The man who should give the like advice to a political party would be smiled at, as to too weak too require an answer. The mass of people never think, (they never ought to think) you sincere in urging any truth, till you advise them to act upon it.

Besides, the temperance men, as I have shown, had no power to put off the question. They were forced, THEN, to recommend 30 or 40 licenses, to oppose all licenses; or to give the ground to the unlimited licensers. Moreover, before the "no license movement was assailed by the "Western Episcopal Observer;" the probability that a large majority of our citizens were opposed to dram selling was such, that a leading advocate of dram-bars stated publicly, that, "he doubted not that the no-license candidates would be elected in all the wards." Thus I have shown that the "no license" movement, had the double merit of correct principle and just discretion.

There was, however, one obstacle to its success at this time, which, I am persuaded, few will blame the committee for not foreseeing—I mean *clerical opposition.* When this question is settled, as settled it must be, on the "no-license" basis in all the land; it will scarcely be believed that the first formal attack on the no-license movement, at its origin in Cincinnati, was, by a paper, edited by four protestant clergymen. This attack, haughty and contemptuous toward the Vigilance Committee; unjust to the editor of the "Temperance Journal;" and point blank opposed to the Total Abstinence principle, ran through two editorials of the "*Western Episcopal Observer.*' Those, therefore, who have read that paper since the success of the dram-selling party at the polls, will not be surprised at its triumphant allusion to the defeat of no-license ticket.

In addition to this, several officiating clergymen of the city, showed their opposition to the no-license movement, by refusing to preach in their pulpits on the general subject of temperance, on the last Sabbath in March, as requested by the great Wesley chapel meeting; and one, in the largest protestant congregation, gave, at the close of his discourse, what was understood to be a warning to his hearers against the attempt, then being made, to withdraw all legal license, and protection from dram-selling in this city!

The result of this clerical action, positive and negative, was, that enough honest and sound men viewed the movement with distrust, and stood aloof from it, to enable the friends of dram-selling to succeed by majorities, in one ward large—in others exceedingly small. *

PRESENT POSITION.

2. "Knowest thou not this of old, since man was placed upon the earth, that the triumphing of the wicked is short, and the joy of the hypocrite but for a moment?"

The opposers of just principles, err in nothing more than in judging other men by themselves. Bad men seldom look beyond the gratification of the instant and the triumph of the hour. But the minds employed in the temperance reform, are neither too narrow to comprehend the bearings of a public movement, nor to weak to despise the popular whim of the hour. There are, it is true, a busy and buzzing swarm, which the sun of popular favor hatches out of every cause, which fold their wings and droop under every passing cloud. But the mass of men embarked in this reform, are those who are not wont to graduate their steps in the path of plain duty by the motions of other minds. Such men never were, they never can be defeated, any more than the Sun can be defeated, which keeps shining till the clouds disperse.

To such, I beg leave to submit:—*That the present state of things, as to the temperance cause in the city is far better than ever before.*

It is doubtless to be regretted that the "no license" movement did not succeed triumphantly at the first trial: most of all it is to be deplored, that it should miscarry by such opposition. But if we would judge wisely, we must compare the present state of things, *not* with that which we could wish, but *with that which must have been, had the no license move not been made.* And who can fail to see that it is better, indefinitely better, that the friends and advocates of dram-selling should license it, than that the friends of temperance should? The question is, simply, which is best; to have temperance men license 30 to 40 bars, or that the anti-temperance men should license as many as public sentiment will allow them to do.

I am persuaded that every judicious man will, on reflection, greatly prefer the present state of things to either of the three following, viz:

1. To having temperance men license 30 to 40 dram-bars as heretofore.

2. To having the "no license" ticket carried by a feeble majority: or.

3. To having it carried by a large majority upon the *mere* principle of politics, which might lead to its repeal, in a fright in another year or two. The majority which shall hereafter carry the "no license ticket," will be an everlasting majority.

Among the advantages of the present state of things, I enumerate—

1st. That now, temperance men occupy a right position, which they never did before. It was both melancholy and ludicrous to hear temperance men in City Council, contending against the thirty-first license, after advocating thirty! when the only rational argument against one applied with equal force to all, viz: "It is wrong, ruinous, wicked." From this time every temperance pledge becomes a "no license" pledge; and each new signer a no license man.

2d. Another benefit is, that now; *disgrace has a chance to accumulate upon the liquor business, which was before, shielded by the character of temperance men.* THEY license now, not WE.

Vice can only be kept respectable by the respectability of its connexions. And when once generally despised, any vile practice is easily put down. Thus the mere driking-house was ever abhorred, and first destroyed, because that in it, the liquor traffic stood naked, without the sacred and hospitable character of "tavern" to cover it. So, take from the whole liquoring business the credit derived from the countenance and support of temperate men:—Let grog drinkers license grog sellers; newspapers which advertise the trade will soon be looked upon as the organs of intemperance, and it will injure a man's custom to have one seen on his counter. The dram seller will soon be looked upon as he is, *one whose* occupation, like that of the devil, is, *tempting men to sin,* and he will shortly be regarded and shunned as the pensioned minister of hell.

This separation is now fairly begun, and the time is approaching when it will be as much as any decent man's character is worth, to be found, directly or indirectly selling drams, or licensing the sale by others.

Think not that the upholders of this cruel and most wicked practice among us can so seal up the avenues of their souls, as not to be reached by the rebukes of God.

Many were affected, almost to tears, when an advocate of dram-selling related in the court house, how his little girl came to him and implored the privilege of having her innocent name affixed to the pledge of a Juvenile Temperance Society. Ah! these men have wives and children; some of whom get to Sabbath school and to church, and their practices will soon make them to be abhorred at their own table and fireside. When once the trade of these poisoners is disrobed of its concealments and legal coverings, and shown to be, what it is, the the feeder of the jail, the lazar house, the hospital, the grave, and the gulph of perdition, it will soon sink to a legal level with gambling, swindling, theft, and homicide.

But it is said—"It will take two years to regain what is lost."—"We ought to have held on where we were, till the city was prepared, etc. etc."

That is, in plain English, let temperance men continue to license as many bars as public sentiment demands, until they shall have persuaded the public that it is wrong to license or sell! And why not continue to drink also, till we have persuaded the public that it it is sinful to drink!

The difficulty with this plan is, that these 30 to 40 *licenses*, granted by temperance men, would more than neutralize the effect of their anti-license arguments. Regain what we have lost! Has Cincinnati, then, been heretofore a "no-license" city? No. Instead of the "no license" cause having "lost" it has *gained just so many votes as were cast for its ticket,* which are just so many more than have ever been cast on such a ticket before in this city.

Nor has *the general cause of temperance* "lost" by this move. *More than one hundred unlicensed shops were selling last December,* besides those licensed. And though the labors of the committee thinned their number somewhat by fining; these exertions could not have lasted through the year, and these 30 to 40 seed-bars, planted by temperance hands and nursed and defended by their care, must have yielded a crop of at least, a hundred more unlicensed shops by another December. It may safely be assumed, that, while temperance men honor the traffic by granting 30 licenses, three times the number will sell without license.

The defeated candidates in the late election have reason for profound self-gratulation that this no license movement has been made.

Nothing short of history will convince me that the council elect can be prevailed upon to deluge this city with dram shops, in the face of the world's movement on this subject.

And their seat between a reforming public on one side; and inveterate drinkers and sellers of liquors on the other, is any thing but enviable.

Had you been elected on the principle of granting licenses to offened God, you must have maintained a constant war with yourselves, with reason, with your oath as citizens, with your Bible and your God.

You must have gone to your pillows many a night, after issuing these horrid licenses, conscious of having let loose among your unoffending mothers, brothers and children, plagues worse than those which tormented Egypt. As it is, you escape the harrowing responsibility, yet you "shall by no means lose your reward." And you may yet live to prove, that even in this world, *no man goes too fast or too far who does not outrun the truth, or go beyond what is right.*

Very respectfully
Your fellow citizen,
J. BLANCHARD.

* One of the "no license" candidates failed of a re election by about 20 votes. The votes cast in his ward were 300 less than the usual poll. The absentees, of course were temperance men who suffered their business and indifference to detain them from voting, while the friends of strong drink attended. The WESTERN EPISCOPAL OBSERVER" alone must have lost this righteous cause the support of twice twenty men. But for clerical opposition, the measure doubtless have succeeded in every ward but one,

PETERS' PILLS.

GREAT ARRIVAL!—18 bushels, or 75,000 Boxes of Peters' Pills.—The subscriber has made arrangements with Dr. Peters, of New York, to be supplied by the quantity with his Pills. All dealers can now be supplied at New York prices.

Of all the Pills we have any knowledge of these are the most valuable. In no instance have they failed to accomplish every thing they promised, and thousands who have been for years lingering with some obstinate or chronic disease now add their testimony in behalf of this valuable medicine.

Their properties as an anti-billious and aperient medicine are unrivalled: all who use them, recommend them; their virtues surpass all others and must be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing, but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humors of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Printed directions accompany each Box, so that every one is his own competent physician.

Dr. Peters has spent much time in experimenting with different vegetable medicines for the diseases of the liver, and now offers his Vegetable Pills as the best, most convenient, and cheapest medicine that can be prepared for general use.

One great quality of his Vegetable Pills is that they have the alternative principle combined with their cathartic, or operative qualities, so that they not only cleanse the stomach and bowels by purging, but they regulate the liver, change the morbid secretion, strengthen the digestive organs, purify the blood, invigorate the circulation, and give tone and energy to the nervous system.

They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from their first dose. They can be taken by any person of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, and the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

The vegetable Pills are a sure remedy for jaundice, sick and nervous headaches, dyspepsia, costiveness, sickness of the stomach, heart burn all bilious complaints fevers of all kinds, and if taken at the commencement, will invariably check their progress, and save the patient from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondrical affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in children.

☞Peters' Celebrated New York Vegetable Pills, are for sale by W. H. Harrison, and Harrison and Glascoe, Cincinnati, and throughout the United States, Canadas, Mexico and West Indies.

COUGH LOZENGES

Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c.—The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction. Several thousand boxes have been sold within the last three months, restoring to health persons in almost every stage of consumption, and those laboring under the most distressing colds and coughs. They do not check and dry up the cough, but render it easy, promote expectoration, allay the tickling or irritation, and remove the proximate or exciting cause. They are made from a combination of the most valuable expectorant, or cough medicines. and are undoubtedly superior to every thing in use for those complaints. Hundreds upon hundreds of certificates have been offered of their wonderful virtues, from those who have been saved from an utimely grave, and restored to perfect health, by using them.

The Rev. James Kant had suffered with a distressing cough, pain in his right side, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of the consumption. He tried many popular remidies, but all in vain. He consulted some of our most distinguished physicians, and they told him he had the consumption, and must prepare to die, as he could not be cured. A friend advised him to try Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, as they had cured several that had been given up. He did so. and to the unspeakable joy of all his friends, he immediately began to grow better, and before he had taken four boxes, was entirely cured; and he is now again, through the divine blessing, permitted to minister to his loving flock.

James Grant, No, 4 Ann street, cured of a most distressing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Mrs. Jenkins was given up as incurable, and expected daily to breathe her last. She was cured in a few weeks by these celebrated Lozenges.

The Rev. Dr. Eastmond has used them in his family, as has also several members of his church and he says no cough medicine ever was half so efficatious.

Dr. Allen, a distinguished physician of this city says he has used Sherman's Lozenges in his pratice, in a great many cases, and they always proved effectual.—He has always been able to cure the most distressing cases of recent standing in one or two days.

We used Sherman's Cough Lozenges in our families and they naver failed to cure the worst cases in a few days. We recommend them to all who are afflicted with coughs, colds, whooping coughs, asthma, tightness of the chest, consumption, &c, &c., as the best remedy they possibly can use.

Rev. James O. Kent, New Haven,
James Hunt, 675 Greenwich st.
Rev. J. N. Moffat,
Benjamin Cromble, 645, Broadway.

References also, to S. B. Andrews, Judge J. L. Spencer Benjamin Cromble, Dr. Coleman, G. G. Deshon, and the many thousands who have been cured by them.

Prepared by A. SHERMAN, M. D.
106 *Nassau st. New York.*

Just received by W. H. Harrison, & co. Druggists corner of Fourth and Main street Cincinnati; and by most of the principal merchants in the state of Ohio, Virginia, Pennsylvania and throughout the United States.

☞Price only 25 cents per box.☜

WORM LOZENGES

Sherman's Worm Lozenges.

Are the greatest discovery ever made, for dispelling the various kinds of worms, that so frequently and distressing annoy, both children and adults. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste that children will take them as ready as a common pepermint Lozenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without it being suspected. Sometimes a very troublesome cough, pains in the joints or limbs, bleeding at the nose, &c. are occasioned by worms, and will be cured by using this celebrated medicine.

Capt. Coffin of Nantucket, consulted Dr. Sherman, on account of his son, eight years old, He had been in a decline for several months, and attended by four Physicians who could give him no relief. His symptoms were leanness, pallid hue, very offensive breath, disturbed sleep, broken off by fright and screaming, headache, a distressing cough, itching of the nose through the day, and of the anus towards night, with slimy discharges from the bowels. The Doctor pronounced the case of one of worms, and recommended his Worm Lozenges. After the first dose the child ran to his parents, frightened at the quantity of worms that came from him—he began to mend at once, and before he had used one box he was entirely cured.

The Rev. Jabez Townsend's little girl, nine years old, was given up as incurable, by two physicians. She was fast wasting away and was so miserable, that the death was alone looked to for relief. Three doses of Sherman's Worm Lozenges entirely cured her.

Dr. Hunter, another celebrated physician, uses no other worm medicine in his practice.

Dr. Castle, 297 Broadway, has used Sherman's Lozenges in his practice, for more than two years, and never knew them to fail.

Hon. B. B. Beardsley, Col. L. Clark, Joseph Haines, Esq. Professor Bingham, and the thousands who have used these lozenges, can fully attest to their great and wonderful virtues.

The Hon. B. B. Beardsly thinks they have saved the life of one of his children. It had been a long time in a decline and was attended by the best physicians without any relief. His family doctor recommended Sherman's Worm Lozenges as the only hope; he did so and through the blessing of God his child is now well—an other living evidence of their wonderful virtues. Mr. B. says no family should be without them.

More than 2,000 certificates might be added of their truly wonderful properties.

Prepared by A. Sherman, M. D.
106 Nassau st. New York.

A supply of these valuable Worm Lozenges, just received by W. H. Harrisoo & co., only agent for Cincinnati.

☞Price only 25 cts. per box.☜

PREMIUM FURNITURE.

MITCHELL, MOORE, & Co. Furniture and [illegible] manufacturers, Citizen's Cabinet Warerooms, [illegible] Second-street, between Main and Sycamore-street, [illegible] cinnati. Grateful for the liberal patronage which [illegible] have received since their association as a firm, [illegible] their friends and the public generally, that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of articles in their line of business. [illegible] the desire of Mitchell, Moore & Co. to sustain their reputation, they have therefore determined to employ [illegible] but experienced workmen, and use good materials [illegible] manufactory.

They respectfully invite their fellow-citizens who want to purchase articles in their line of business, [illegible] and examine their stock.

MITCHELL, MOORE & Co.

nov 27tf

Ohio Mechanic's Institute.—This is to certify [illegible] Messrs. Mitchell & Moor exhibited at the T[illegible] al Fair of the Ohio Mechanic's Institute, sev[illegible] men's of Furniture, viz. a workstand, table, a[illegible] eye maple bedstead, which are adjudged to be [illegible] work exhibited.

Given under our hand this 27th day of June [illegible]

L. T. WELLS, Sec'y. JOHN P. F[illegible]

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.

A pleasant Country Seat with 9 acres of rich [illegible] situated upon a McAdamized road, 3 miles from town. The improvements consists of a new house w[illegible] good rooms, a cellar and portico; also a frame st[illegible] a cistern. This is a delightful retreat for a family [illegible] the Summer months.

A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town, with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with four [illegible] and a cellar; also a log house, a frame barn a[illegible] cabin. a small orchard and a garden. The [illegible] well located for cultivation, watering with springs, [illegible] fenced with posts and rails.

A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town and close to a McAdamized road. It has 90 acres [illegible] tillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame barn. a store room, a well, and several springs. [illegible] land is rich and level.

A Country Seat with 26 or 60 acres of land [illegible] on the Lawrenceburg road, and the O[illegible] 7 [illegible] from town, with about one half in cultivation. an excellent new frame house built in cottage style having [illegible] rooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar; also a wood house, [illegible] log house, a cistern and a few fruit trees. The house stands upon a mound, and has a fine view [illegible] the river and the surrounding country.

A Country seat with 17 acres of superior land, located upon a turnpike road, 7 miles from town, with [illegible] acres in culture, the rest a delightful grove planted with [illegible] grass. The improvements comprise a new frame house with 7 rooms and a hall; also a frame stable for 10 horses, a poultry yard, 2 wells, an orchard of 250 choice fruit trees, and a large garden tastefully laid out, and planted with 100 Isabella and Catawba vines.

A good farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from town, in a healthy region, having 60 acres in cultivation, a brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch; also 2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a well and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a [illegible] and a yard well paled. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well located for tillage.

A farm of 160 acres, situated 9 miles from town, upon a turnpike road, with 60 acres in culture, a few [illegible] trees, 2 good wells, a spring and a log house. The land is good and fovorably located for tillage.

A farm of 55 acres, situated upon a road 8 miles from town, with 40 acres in tillage; a house with six rooms, a large orchard of excellent fruit trees, a well and many springs. The land is good, well cultivated and all fenced.

A Farm of 135 or 90 acres, located 10 miles from town, having 70 acres in culture, 40 fruit trees, a good stone house having 10 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches; likewise a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar; also milk house, a frame barn and a smoke house. The [illegible] is fair quality, well watered and calculated for a Dairy Farm.

A desirable Farm of 200 acres, situated 9 miles from the Court House, with 75 acres in culture, a new house having 4 rooms, a cellar, and a porch; a good peach [illegible] two apple orchards, containing from 200 to 300 [illegible] trees; likewise a garden with quince, cherry, peat, plum, raspberry and currant trees. The land consists of bottom and good upland.

A fertile farm of 108 acres, situated upon a Turnpike road, 14 miles from town, having 90 acres in cul[illegible] an excellent frame house with 8 rooms, a cellar [illegible] and two porches; a tenant's house, and extensive barn, a stabla for 8 horses, and a large corn loft; also smoke, wagon, gear, wash, carrriage and cider house, two wells, several cisterns and many springs; a superior orchard of choice trees, a culinary garden with many fruit trees and grape vines. The land is very level, and well fenced with posts and rails, with [illegible] the fields. The buildings ara new, well paint[illegible] with a good taste and calculated for a gentleman [illegible] tune.

A farm of three hundred acres, situated 29 miles [illegible] town, upon a good road and a canal, having 100 [illegible] cultivation, two apple orchards of 8 acres graft[illegible] trees, a large brick house with thirteen rooms, [illegible] tensive dining room and a cellar; also two co[illegible] stables with lofts for hay, a well, and numerous [illegible] The land is first and second bottom and hill. T[illegible] is now used for a tavern. There is a lock upo[illegible] mises with 10 feet fall.

A good Farm of 160 acres of level land, situ[illegible] a road, 34 miles from town, having 90 acres [illegible] frame cottage with 6 rooms, a hall and a c[illegible] excellent frame barn with stables, a log house, [illegible] well fenced, and well stocked with choice [illegible] quince trees; likewise two orchards of cho[illegible] cherry and peach trees, a well and several sp[illegible] land is favorably located for tillage, the neigh[illegible] and salubrious.

A fertile Farm of 200 acres, located 45 [illegible] town, having 100 acres in tillage; a goo[illegible] with 6 rooms, a cellar, and two porches; also [illegible] pork-house, a frame house, a stable and a [illegible] bearing apple trees. The land is rich, and [illegible] bottom and upland. It it considered one of the [illegible] in the country.

A Farm of 300 acres of good land, si[illegible] Ohio 75 miles from town, with 200 acres [illegible] a young orchard of grafted apple trees, a g[illegible] house, and an excellent spring. There are 2[illegible] bottom and 100 of upland. It has the re[illegible] ing an excellent farm.

A desirable Stock Farm of 508 acres. si[illegible] linois, 20 miles from the Mississippi and 4[illegible] try town. The land consists of one half p[illegible] one half wood, with 150 acres in cultivati[illegible] es, 2 log barns, a good well, a reservoir [illegible] cattle, and an excellent orchard of 4 to 6 [illegible] plum and peach trees. It has a large range [illegible] prairie for summer pasturage, and a thick gr[illegible] house for winter shelter.

Farmers and Citizens who wish to dispose [illegible] tates can, by application to me, have the a[illegible] an extensive advertisement of their proper[illegible] and German, both in Europe and the Unite[illegible] without cost to them, unless sales be effected.

Very many other farms and Country Seats [illegible] so several tracts without buildings, near and [illegible] City. Eligible Houses in various parts of the [illegible] sale. Citizens and emigrants are invited [illegible] information, which will be given gratis, if [illegible] *postage paid.*

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Persons desirous of receiving money from [illegible] Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe [illegible] have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon [illegible] payment is advised by the English bankers. [illegible] Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England [illegible] bought and sold.

The experience of *nine years* in the sale [illegible] Estate, enables me to furnish correct and val[illegible] mation to Emigrants.

THOMAS EMERY, [illegible]
and Money Agent, No. 11, East [illegible] St.

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October 183[illegible].